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McKean County Miner.

HARRY L. BACKUS, Editor and Proprietor.

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Official Directory

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State Treasurer—James M. Barnett.
Auditor General—Levi G. McCauley.
Sec'y of Internal Affairs—James Latta.

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Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street. JOHN CLARK, W. M. W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiatory degree 1st meeting of each month; 1st degree on second, 2d degree on third, and 3d degree on fourth meetings. GEO. B. BARBER, N. G. W. G. HOLDER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment No. 273 meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. E. G. PELTON, Chief Patriarch. H. M. CHOATE, Scribe.

G. A. R.—McKean Post No 347, meets First and Third Thursday evening of each month at 7:30 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall. E. B. MAYO, Com. H. L. BURLINGAME, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets Thursday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block. MRS. KATE L. WRIGHT, Prest. MRS. ROSE PEIRCE, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 182, meets second, fourth and last Tuesday evenings of each month in Wells Hall. SHERIDAN GORTON, M. W. J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. 9, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 in Wells Hall. H. C. WELLS, Com. W. H. MORRISON, R. K.

L. O. T. M.—Brown Hive, No. 48, meets in Wells Hall, Thursday after [illegible]. MRS. ANNA B. GIFFORD, Com. MRS. ETTA HOGARTH, R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 33, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at W. C. T. U. hall, Backus block, at 7:30 p. m. JAMES LYNCH, Pres't. THOMAS CLARK, Rec. Secy.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday afternoon at 3 p. m., in the M. E. Chapel. MISS S. A. SCULL, Prest. MRS. M. E. RICHMOND Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Wednesday evening in Wells Hall. C. M. COLEGROVE, Pres. MISS EVA THORN, Secy.

M. W. A., CAMP NO. 6667.—Meets every Friday evening in H. C. Wells' hall, Wells Block. T. F. RICHMOND, V. C. N. H. KNAPP, Clerk.

Churches

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Episcopal.—J. HEBER MCCANDLESS, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—REV. J. HEBER MCCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 3:45 p. m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. P. Cosgrove, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran—P. E. NORDGREN, Pastor. Services every alternate Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening services at 7:45. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. Week services every alternate Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

Congregational—REV. W. BURROWS, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 11:30 a. m.; Class Meeting, 10 a. m. and after evening preaching; Children's Meeting, Saturday 1:30 p. m. All are invited.

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THE LAST MARCHBANKS.

By VIOLA ROSEBORO'.

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"If you will just step over there to Miss Addington's desk, she will talk with you, madam," I heard the managing editor say in tones a little more gentle than were usual to him.

I looked up from my half finished sentence and saw coming toward me as if propelled by the wave of the editorial hand, a little, shabby, dainty, delicate old lady. Her white, withered face was charmingly pretty in those fundamental lines upon which time has least effect.

Resentment swelled within me. The managing editor always put it off on me to deal with the piteous feminine noncompetents continually trickling in and out of the office.

"I'm afraid I'm taking up your time when you are very busy," said the lady, with a gracious little "society" manner, in which, nevertheless, a tremor of timidity and anxiety was all too evident.

I looked up from my half finished sentence.

Lo, she was a southerner! There was no mistaking that gentle drawl of the vowels and suppression of the consonants. I shall not try to reproduce the peculiarity of her speech. The written letters cannot convey what it was except as you know it already and they seem to coarsen it.

She had a manuscript with her that she hoped might be adapted to the columns of The Evening Appeal; she always enjoyed The Appeal so very much.

Her manuscript was devoted to picturing details of life on a southern plantation in the autumn. She had tried to make it timely; she had heard that that was desirable for daily papers. It was not about the far south but told of things as they might be in Tennessee or Kentucky—the sorghum pressing and sweet potato digging and hog killing.

"Oh, I know it all so well," I broke forth.

"You? Do you? Why, my dear child, are you from the south?"

When she found I was from Tennessee and that my name was Addington, we were straightway launched on a tide of interchange and reminiscence.

I was not surprised to find we knew all about each other's family. I had dimly supposed we did when I heard her speak. All southerners do know of all the rest, and I had been given of late years rather to escaping than seeking those kindly intimacies they establish as a matter of course when they meet away from home. The exigencies of life had forced me to appreciate them more in the abstract than in the concrete.

But only a brute could have withheld a cordial response from this little gentlewoman, and, moreover, her name stood for a good deal to my imagination. It was, she told me, Fanny Marchbanks Overman.

I suppose she had been Mrs. Overman nearly 40 years; but, being a southerner, she was still to herself and her friends Fanny Marchbanks as well.

The Marchbanks part was what interested me. My grandfather's most intimate friend and his partner for many years had been Judge Marchbanks, and even in my half foreign bringing up I had learned the traditions of that stout old Whig's loyalty and shrewdness and eccentricity. I had heard, too, of his daughter and heard of her as the brilliant young belle who had been my mother's childish ideal of beauty and now, after all these years and generations and upheavals, here were Fanny Marchbanks and I meeting in the office of the New York Evening Appeal, and she was a poor old woman wanting to sell an unmarketable manuscript.

That manuscript! The thought of it fell upon me like a pall. The worst was her confidence in me, in my acceptance of it. I had been stealing glances at it while she told me what a "polished gentleman" my grandfather was and how smooth my mother wore her hair when she was a little girl.

I saw it would be as much as my position was worth to hand it to the managing editor.

I asked her if she had been doing much writing in New York.

Yes, she had been writing here for a year and a half. She had written some stories for one of the dying old fashioned magazines; she had had a southern sketch in a good weekly; she had sent some letters to her church paper in the south; she had even had some negro anecdotes published in one of the "comic" journals.

I could guess what that dear, simple, girllike old thing had gone through—the struggle and the poverty and the heart straining anxiety it had cost to achieve this much. Now she wanted to do more. She wanted to get into other lines of writing, and she thought there must be a great field in the daily papers. And she looked up at me with the light of hope and the waver of fear in her faded, pretty old eyes.

A bright thought came to save me from despair if only she could be made to see it. A Tennessee senator had just made some [illegible] of sensation in congress. I said: "You know Senator Lawton, don't you? Then why can't you take this paper and fix it all up—hang it on Senator Lawton's place? You've been there. You can easily make it accurate then. You see, if you can make it fit in with something that is going on that the papers are full of just now, it will go. It is hardly enough to make it simply about the present season, though that is well, but if you show what the Lawtons' home is like I am sure you can sell it to The Earth, and they will pay you better than this paper will."

She looked [illegible] dubious. "You don't think it would be infringing on the laws of hospitality?" she said.

"You don't need to be personal and [illegible]," I hastened to assure her, "and you might write to Colonel Lawton for permission to tell about his sorghum presses."

"I know what you mean," she said, "that is the new, [illegible] quick way of writing. I have noticed it in the papers, only I thought perhaps it was because they couldn't write any other way. But I can try to do it, too, if that is what they like up here in the north. And I'll tell anything about the Lawton place that [illegible]. I'm glad you think he won't dislike it. And now, my dear, I'll take myself away. I [illegible] you [illegible], but you can just tell [illegible] that you don't [illegible] who knows all about your [illegible] generations. Dear, dear, it does seem too sad to leave you here all by yourself so—and you so young! What would your grandfather [illegible]? But, then, your grandfather would be very proud of your [illegible]. [illegible] and he was a man who knew that we have to adapt ourselves to circumstances, and I'm sure those gentlemen all seem very, very [illegible]." [illegible]

[illegible] over the [illegible] fashion to the very [illegible] door she finally took her leave.

I soon learned [illegible] the main facts of [illegible] story—the great, tragic, [illegible] story, [illegible] as everybody's story is, with experiences at once [illegible] and commonplace.

She had been [illegible] two little children [illegible] young woman. The [illegible] boys, had both died [illegible] a few years later, and she had spent most of her life as a childless widow in her widowed father's house. She was his only [illegible]. He had died near the beginning of the war. Most of their property had been lost. Mrs. Overman had since then made what shift she could and now in her old age, with a courage worthy of a [illegible] gallantry [illegible] and [illegible] in ignorance of this rough world, she had come to this strange land, "the north," to try to make her living by writing.

How foreign and far away this part of our common country seemed to her [illegible] only a southerner can realize. [illegible] as well as thought, [illegible] traveler and [illegible].

[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] as well as she did was a continual marvel to me. There was a dauntlessness about the frail [illegible] lady [illegible] old woman [illegible] of the civilization, if you will permit the word, that had produced her.

I sympathize with the point of view that finds southern aristocratic pretensions ludicrous. They certainly had far less basis of material splendor than the simple [illegible] aristocrats themselves imagined, and I doubt not that there is and will be in the future something better in this world than any kind of aristocracy, but for the blessings of a commercial democracy we pay a good deal and my provincial little old woman exemplified the high hearted virtues of the old regime in her union of true pride, courage, cheerfulness and gentleness as nobly as if her claims to blue blood were based on something more imposing than an ancestry of two or three generations of backwoods dignitaries. The obligations of an aristocracy were strong upon her.

I a little dreaded visiting her in her boarding house. I thought I knew what it would be. So, and I felt it would be rather wretched to see her in the midst of its cheap frivolities and poor pretensions, but I found she had discovered for herself a place very different from my imagination, not vulgar, though offering hardships enough to such a one as Miss Fanny, as we must now in common friendliness begin to call her.

"It is a woman's boarding house, dear, a business woman's house," she explained to me as we sat side by side on an immense haircloth sofa in the clean, mournful, self respecting parlor.

"Miss Mary Barnwell told me about it before I came up here. You never saw Miss Mary, did you? Your mother knew her. She is a lovely woman. She was Timothy Barnwell's daughter, that endowed the college in Wexville, and Miss Mary teaches there. She comes to New York in the summer sometimes and she stops here. It made me feel so much [illegible] to come to a place I'd heard Mary [illegible] about, and I [illegible] gentlemen [illegible] when one [illegible] about so."

It was a big, old fashioned house, and the rooms were divided up into [illegible] wooden partitions, and [illegible]. The occupants of the business woman's boarding house were [illegible] to anything [illegible] respectability all around surely none but the most respectable of women ever [illegible] to live there, but [illegible] was [illegible] to herself.

Miss Fanny found it a [illegible] painful to explain these things to me, and a faint red spot came in each [illegible] cheek as she said, "[illegible] little [illegible] call an [illegible] up here, doesn't she? But it is? [illegible] landlady is a New England woman; her name is Martin, and you see, she has planned to have the cheapest place that [illegible] live in, and, so, it's not so bad, for it is clean, and it is [illegible] comfortable, I assure you, and you know you are sure that your roommate is respectable, and everything [illegible] for it, so you have a great deal more privacy than you would think. I must take you to my room," she went on, "to show you my father's portrait. Oh, yes, I always have that with me, and you must [illegible] you know how Judge Marchbanks looked."

"Of course," she [illegible] on the stairs, "[illegible] northerners [illegible] very strange. The lady I am [illegible] is named Miss Boggs. You'll [illegible] she was well, rather a common sort of person, from very plain people, you know, on their mother['s] side, but she is very highly educated, she is studying medicine. She hasn't the polish one finds in our people, but I am sure she has a very fine character, and she is religious and [illegible] in her views, not in the least [illegible] at the south."

She was interrupted by arriving at her door. Miss Boggs was not in. [illegible] upon the walls of [illegible] The little place [illegible] portrait. [illegible] I even thought I could see in it qualities I already knew in Miss Fanny, especially the receptivity, the openness [illegible] made it possible for her so young and made it possible for her to [illegible] such [illegible] she had entered upon.

I could imagine as I looked at the picture that the judge, if put down alive in the queer room, would [illegible] some [illegible] to comprehend the conditions around him.

Miss Fanny took at the frame with her pencil [illegible], she carried her portrait side and the other to see the picture [illegible] possessively all the [illegible] the poor soul who painted it. [illegible] herself down in front of it and told me about the [illegible] and [illegible] March banks and my grandfather [illegible] the state together, trying [illegible] but fondly to remember as many instances of triumph and adulation for my ancestors as for hers. That both gentlemen were on the losing side in that contest had never occurred to her as dimming their honors.

I always remember her as she looked that day, like some quaint little priestess before a shrine. She sat in a chair close against the wall that in the narrow room she might be able to see the picture opposite. Her white hair was crimped a little and drawn softly back in a very good compromise between old styles and new. Miss Fanny was not the person to cling to the old for its own sake, and at her wrists and neck were, of all things, bits of "the old" lace. Her figure was girlish rather than otherwise and pretty, too, with its nice flat back. But the old black gown made me sorry, because I knew the little woman was not and never would be indifferent to her dress. As she talked away so proudly, so feelingly, of "my father," I wondered what place in memory had all the rest of her long past—the wifehood and widowhood and motherhood, the common blessed warm joys and common, crushing griefs that fate had bestowed upon her, and which, good and ill alike, she, so little and tender, still, had survived. All seemed to have sunk out of sight, to be buried, and only the first ties to be still active and operative despite time and death.

I reflected that after all she had spent most of her life with her father, that it was as his daughter she had chiefly found her title to existence, but I did not know at that time the thing that really explained her special devotion to him. The fact that she was then spending herself in his service, for his good name. [illegible] forced now [illegible] yet stronger, by perhaps [illegible] that which [illegible] served, and at last [illegible] mother's love [illegible] with the daughter's loyal adoration of the long dead man.

I stayed to dinner with her supper she called it, and in fact the bald little meal might as well be termed the one as the other, but she was charming [illegible] really hospitable and graceful over it.

It was not till I came to go home that Miss Fanny's adaptability failed her. "My, my child, I cannot let you go out into the streets alone. It is [illegible] enough for me, but you—I can't think of it at all!"

"Very well, then, Miss Fanny, I'll ring for a messenger boy."

"What for, dear?"

"To go home with me."

"A messenger boy?"

"Why, yes, that is what we do when we are too proper to go alone."

"Mercy on me! My lamb, it is to save you from messenger boys and their like that I'm going with you my [illegible]."

"It is perfectly safe anywhere in this part of the town," volunteered Miss Boggs, a big boned, dust colored young woman, reading a [illegible] bound volume at a desk [illegible].

"Yes, Miss Boggs, I know, I suppose it is, and I think it is lovely to see you northern girls so strong minded and independent. You could go anywhere; but, you [illegible] Adelaide was not brought up to take care of herself as you were, and I feel a sense of responsibility for her. I [illegible] godmother to her. [illegible] I can at least take care of her when she is my guest." And she went on getting out her shawl and settling her bonnet with the cheery decision of a dear, damaged old canary bird.

Miss Boggs looked at me with [illegible]. She had not recognized in me a fragile young southern blossom before.

Let me [illegible] myself the pleasure of saying that I sent my protesting [illegible] in a cab, a form of luxury which in the course of our acquaintance I found she particularly [illegible]. She [illegible] became accustomed to the city streets. She went about always [illegible] of fear and nervousness, yet she must have done a deal of "going" to get together her little articles and sell them. I saw her down town sometimes, peering her way along, trying to thrust [illegible] crowds and cars and trucks, going through the great buildings, with their [illegible] and outgoing streams of humanity eddying around the rows of elevator doors, and in the grand newspaper offices, where the air was tense with silent activities, and as I looked at the quaint figure, the active, but frightened, high bred old face, I wondered why she was there. She must have lived some way since the war. Why [illegible] satisfy her ambitions if she had them by such ladylike efforts with genteel journals as she had made in the past, which had brought her much neighborhood consideration and a little money, and while not [illegible] away from the dingy, dignified, genteel home where she was born and the sleepy, [illegible], old time life in which she was surrounded by friendliness after most of the friends were gone?

It was gallant, yes, surely there was something to stir the blood in seeing so frail, so untrained a creature take up the gage of battle against such odds. But it was painful too. I all but resented the pangs she gave me. "One day," I said to myself, "This is worse than living one's own struggle over again," and that was a bitter saying. I was sitting in the reception room of a newspaper office when I saw her enter an adjoining one. She went up to the [illegible] editor's desk with her [illegible], soft, [illegible] manner [illegible]. The man did not look up. If he had, he surely would have spoken [illegible]. But [illegible] a portion of manuscript, saying [illegible] as he gave it a shove along the desk, "Not a thing there that's worth a cent to us."

Oh, just the most ordinary business incident in the world, but poor little Fanny Marchbanks Overman! She took up her papers. I noticed again how old her hands looked, and moved away as if she did not quite see where she was going. I drew back out of sight. There are some pains that sympathy can only double.

I often had Miss Fanny at the little flat I kept with a friend, a girl who painted and taught. She never came to regard our establishment as a normal one, and she always hovered about me with a fine overflow of maternal care that was not in the least checked because it reversed the facts of our relationship.

"My baby child," she exclaimed beneath her breath as she first sat down in our [illegible] reception room and looked about her, "to think of your trying to live in all these Yankee ways. I hope your mother [illegible] care of you," she said [illegible] Amy [illegible]."

She had an air of relief as well as pleasure [illegible] she found in our dinner dress [illegible] decorative and [illegible] "My, how becoming that is to you!" she exclaimed. "My father used to say that it was a test of blood and breeding for people to dress up. That if there was anything common in them it would come out when they were in their best clothes. And [illegible] any of the gentlemen [illegible] office?" she asked [illegible] elaborately incidental way, and disappointment was in her face when I said I hardly thought I should.

"And they [illegible] any of them come to see you?" she went on. "I suppose you don't let them."

"Dear Miss Fanny, it has never come up. I don't think any of them ever thought of coming to see me."

"Dear me. Well, those northern men are beyond me. I never knew of any gentlemen before who did not think of paying some attention to a charming girl when they had the privilege of knowing."

Amy, who was standing behind Miss Fanny's chair, turned her eyes and hands to heaven and then for one instant placed her palms in an attitude of benediction above Miss Fanny's infantine old head.

"I suppose you have to have your meals according to these New York ways, with your dinner in the evening," on Miss Amy's account [illegible] she said.

"Yes," I replied, "Amy prefers it so." It was a safe assertion, though I had never heard her express herself on the subject. Like the true southerner she was, Miss Fanny never ceased to regard New York as the outside phenomenal thing and the standards of Wexville as the natural and accepted ones, although in her writing she flexibly enough assumed the other tone. That was natural; the maintenance of ancient standards personally was inarticulately felt to be a matter of loyalty and of [illegible].

Miss Fanny and I each experienced some [illegible] about the same time.

The Evening Appeal found occasion to send me abroad, and Miss Fanny obtained a little regular work, the signed [illegible] paper. This brought [illegible] salary, $4 or $5 a week, but it did not take much time, and I knew from experience how happy was the change from total uncertainty to even this small assured.

I longed to see her make herself a little more comfortable and treat herself to a new gown. But when I sailed she came to see me off in the same overbrushed little outfit of rusty black that she had worn the day I first saw her.

A number of people visited me at the dock that day, and it has been a bitterly intruding thought since that I did not give Miss Fanny all the attention that God knows was in my heart for her, and it does not soften that reflection, but brings the keener pang, to remember that she was too much absorbed and delighted by my momentary social importance to have any thought of herself.

She went about giving my acquaintances disjointed bits of my history, personal and ancestral, and telling them, with tears in her eyes, how brave I was living here in New York, away from everything I'd been used to and starting off now all alone on this voyage, the girl I was naturally of the most shrinking and feminine disposition. Dear Miss Fanny!

I did very little letter writing during the eight months I was gone. I heard from Miss Fanny only once, but she was one of those who had urged that I spend none of my precious time reading or writing letters, so I was not surprised at her silence.

When I came back, I went to the "business woman's boarding house" the day after landing to look her up. Amy had just returned from a four months' absence herself; this was in September and could give me no news of her.

The square was dusty and deserted. The house as I went in seemed peculiarly desolate in its orderly gloom. The servant was a new one. She had never heard of Mrs. Overman, and an indefinite dread began to gather around me. I sent for Mrs. Martin.

She came in a colorless, sad dignity and stood silently before me.

"Tell me," I said.

"She died in this house three months ago."

She sat down.

"I am sorry you were not here. It was a beautiful, easy death. She was not sick. We just found her lying on her bed one day with a letter in her hand, dead."

In the midst of all the formless thoughts and feelings crowding upon me I was pierced by a foolish grief that my little woman should die on one of those [illegible] so strange and unhomelike.

"The letter," Mrs. Martin went steadily on after a moment's silence, "I had buried with her, but I kept a copy of it. This is it."

I half hesitated.

"I don't [illegible] you need mind reading it," she said.

It was very brief. In half a dozen lines Anthony Stortman acknowledged the receipt of a final payment of $50 as wiping out the principal and interest of a debt of $8,000 left unpaid in the settling up of Judge Marchbanks' estate.

Ah, it was brief, but to what years of pinching and struggle and high and tender purpose that awkward paper testified! I saw all those years in a heart bursting moment's glance. It was love as much as honor that had sustained little Fanny Marchbanks through that long task, so little in itself, so titanic for her. No stain must rest on the great name her father left behind him. Through more years than I had lived every hour must have been colored to her by this heroic resolution. It had become her reason for living. When she had accomplished this end, the shock of revolution in her outlook, the withdrawal of the great motive, had been too much; the light that had been sustained so long ceased. Mrs. Martin told me that Mrs. Overman had been restless, had almost ceased to write for two weeks before her death, although she seemed well.

Miss Fanny looked at the frame with her pencil [illegible].

"Yes, I know. I knew how, as with a child, the thought of her great achievement had absorbed her and how she [illegible] not be at ease till the sensible testimony of it was in her hand. That brought her ease, indeed. Truly it was a beautiful way to die."

"Where—where did you bury her?" I forced myself to ask.

"I was at my wits' end, Miss Addington. Those I might have learned something from about her relatives were out of town, and I didn't know which way to turn, but at last I put her in my own plot, where I shall lie some day myself. I thought you would come after awhile and tell me what to do. She left nothing but a few dollars, seven or eight, but I had things done decently. I know Mrs. Overman was a lady, and that better showed she was something more, Miss Addington. I was glad to pay her respect." Mrs. Martin concluded with firm, downright reflections—God bless her!

Miss Fanny had won for herself in her last strange need hospitality instead of charity, and with her letter on her bosom she might well be an honored guest.

THE BISHOP AND DIPLOMAT.

Illustration of a Diplomatic Attitude Toward Religion.

In the "Life of Archbishop Benson" by his sons occurs the entertaining and extremely suggestive passage:

I shall never forget a conversation between the embassador of a foreign power and my father. The former was dining at Lambeth, a genial, intelligent man, very solicitous to be thoroughly in touch with the social life of the country to which he had been accredited. After dinner the embassador, in full diplomatic uniform, with a ribbon and stars, sitting next to my father, said politely:

"Does your grace reside much in the country?"

My father said that as archbishop he was provided with a country house and that he was there as much as possible, as he preferred the country to the town.

"Now, does your grace go to church in the country?" with an air of genial inquiry, turning round in his chair.

"Yes, indeed!" said my father. "We have a beautiful church almost in the park, which the village people all go to."

"Yes," said the embassador meditatively, "yes, I always go to church myself in the country. It is a good thing to show sympathy with religious feeling; it is the one thing which combats socialistic ideas. I think you are very wise, your grace, to go."

My father said that he felt as if he and the embassador were the two augurs as represented in Punch.

"I did my best," said my father, "to persuade him that I was a Christian, but he listened to all that I said with a charming expression, implying, 'We are men of the world and understand each other.' I am sure that he thought that I was speaking diplomatically and in purely conventional language, and that if we had known each other better I should have thrown off the mask and avowed myself as free a thinker as he."

BATTLE COURAGE.

In Action the Animal Nature Takes Full Possession of Man.

At home, in a progressive community, a man may be a coal heaver or a bank clerk; but, whatever his station, the environment of civilizing influence is strong upon him, and most of his chances for the display of courage come to the moral side of his nature. But out in the open, with most of the trammels cast off and the enemy in front, with the ripple of the colors about him and, more than all, the feeling that comes from companionship in a common danger with many of his fellows, it is the animal that gains supremacy. And man, being by nature a brave and fearless animal—the most fearless of all the animal species—simply remains true to his birthright and goes through the ordeal in the natural way.

What can be the deduction? There is only one. It is that battle gallantry and battle brutality, springing as they both do from the same source, must necessarily be allied. You cannot slip the leash of a bloodhound and stop him half way to his scent. If any proof were needed to make the fact of inherent bravery and—the other thing—certain it is to be found in the marvelous change in face, manner and even speech that comes over nearly every man when he is engaged in battle.

It may be urged that the excitement of being under fire would be sufficient reason for this callousness, but such an explanation will not account for the entire subversion of a man's whole life training. The real reason is that at such times it is the animal nature that takes full and complete possession of the human body.—Chicago Times-Herald.

His First Earnings.

A few years ago a large party, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, went on a tour through the continent. The duke busied himself very much on the journey in a kind hearted way about the welfare of every one in the party. At every station he used to get out and go round to see if he could do anything for any one. One old woman, who did not know him, when she arrived at last in Rome, tired and hot, found great difficulty in getting a porter. So she seized on the duke.

"Now, my good man," she said, "I've noticed you at all these stations loafing about. Just make yourself useful for once in your life. Take my bag, and find me a cab."

The duke mildly did as he was bid and was rewarded with a sixpence. "Thank you, madam," he said. "I shall prize this, indeed! It is the first coin I have ever earned in my life."

Misjudged.

The Lady—Now, don't you buy drink with that nickel.

The Wanderer—No, indeed, mum, thank ye, mum. This will just about pay for me new manicure set.—Indianapolis Press.

A QUEER OCCUPATION.

Gathering the Down of Cattails In the Jersey Meadows.

One of the queerest industries has grown up on the Hackensack meadows, an otherwise apparently useless bog upon which it is unsafe for man or beast to venture. In the swamp certain parts of the meadows are covered with a dense growth of cattails. They grow particularly rank and large. Sometimes the tail, or furry part, is a foot or more long and thick in proportion. The light, furry down is long and soft, bearing a close resemblance to down when first taken from the stalk.

Certain people always more or less quick to see the advantages of a waste product have begun gathering the seed down from cattails and are making it a considerable business. Just before the ice is gone in the spring is the time selected. Provided with a large sack in which to store the feathery products, the gatherer goes about among the tall flags, pulls off the down, deposits it in his sack and takes it home. It is not a particularly pleasant piece of work, because the little bits of down fly all over one, getting in the eyes, the nose, the mouth and ears, and completely cover one's clothing. But it furnishes work, and men and women do it.

It is taken from the sack, carefully spread where it will dry thoroughly, and it is then ready to be used in pillows or wherever else genuine animal down is advisable. It doesn't last long, because its fibers lack elasticity, but for a time the pillow will be as soft as any.

Those who gather it make reasonably fair pay at it, though hardly enough when the danger and the disagreeable character of the work are considered.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Cat Catcher.

The dog catcher is not the only person in the city who is sincerely hated by both man and animal. There is a cat catcher as well and he comes in for his full share of antipathy. He makes a living at the business, and a very good one, it is said. Few are aware of the fact that pussy's fur is a very desirable article of commerce. There are any number of dealers in this city who are glad to pay all the way from 50 cents to $1 for a cat's skin, according to size and quality. The method of catching the unsuspecting cat is a particularly mean one. It is a well established fact that cats are very fond of catnip and will troop after a man who carries a bundle of it. This greed leads to the undoing of pussy, who will come to a stand if a bit of the herb is thrown on the ground and is thus made an easy prey. A bag and a chloroformed sponge do the rest, and many a household pet, the disappearance of which caused sorrow, can be accounted for in this way.—Philadelphia Press.

A Well Merited Retort.

Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Sutherland Tenney of New York was graduated from the Columbia Law school in 1875, when he carried off the first prize of $500. A disappointed competitor congratulated him and added:

"I suppose it was because your thesis was illegible, as usual, and the judges gave you the benefit of the doubt."

Mr. Tenney, unruffled, replied, "How much better you would do if you adopted that practice in all your work!"—Saturday Evening Post.

The Two Sides.

What the employer said: "Thank heaven, I've got rid of that nuisance at last. I had given him hints enough, but it was of no use, and finally I actually had to kick him out of the place."

What the paper said, "We hear that Mr. Benson Harding has severed his connection with the Brownstone Improvement company."—Boston Transcript.

Sound advice to those who have kidney bladder troubles, is to take a safe, sure medicine like Foley's Kidney Cure. It always benefits the kidneys. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

The MINER and Tribune $1.25.

Silently one stenographer, tiptoeing in, replaced another.

We are pleased to announce a rare [illegible] treat for our readers which will begin soon. It is Robert Barr's great story

Jennie Baxter, Journalist

It is founded upon the experience of a very clever woman employed as a newspaper reporter. She had all kinds of excitement and did some remarkable detective work. It will appear in all its [illegible] ments.

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HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

Republican Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
E. B. HARDENBERGH,
of Wayne County.

FOR CONGRESS-AT LARGE,
GALUSHA A. GROW,
of Susquehanna County.
ROBERT H. FOERDERER,
of Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOSEPH C. SIBLEY.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
MYRON MATSON.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
T. F. RICHMOND.
M. H. HOUGHTON.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
WALTER OSTRANDER.

ON Monday Wm. F. Miller of the Franklin Syndicate was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

ALL that remains to complete the work of Goebelism in Kentucky, remarks the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is to indict the entire Republican party and to pass a law that no one who has been indicted shall ever vote again.

IF the Democratic party is determined to make both the head and tail of its ticket out of military material would not Colonel Bryan and General Aguinaldo make a good combination? The former is a talker and the latter is a runner, and the mixture would be more popular in Boston than a Manhattan cocktail at Kansas City next Fourth of July.

THE free trade New York tariff reform club is now saying that the passage of the shipping bill will cheapen the fare of immigrants, and increase the number coming to the United States in order to stir up the opposition of the labor interests. But, as a matter of fact, the passage of that bill will decrease the foreign ships coming to this country, and thus reduce the number of immigrants, at the same time giving increased employment to our own citizens in all parts of the country.

Now that civil government has been granted to Porto Rico, the Democrats would have the country believe that a great injustice has been done to that little island, when the truth is that it is to be granted the largest possible measure of self-government and educated in American ideas of citizenship. Not one cent of tax, either direct or indirect is to be collected from there that will not be returned in the way of schools, ports, roads, bridges, lighthouses and all those improvements that mark the progress of a vigorous and growing people.

MORE than 2,500 dwellings, factories, mills, stores and other buildings were destroyed by fire in Hull and Ottawa, Canada, on Thursday of last week. The fire originated in Hull, a city of 12,000 inhabitants, and after destroying the entire business portion of that place was swept across the Ottawa river by a strong gale and communicated to the large mills and lumber piles in Ottawa. Five square miles of territory were burned over and it is estimated that 15,000 people are rendered homeless in consequence. The loss is estimated at $20,000,000.

AT a temperance meeting in Buffalo Sunday Rev. Edward Owers took occasion to score President McKinley for his failure to abolish the army canteen. "The President," he said, "has turned his back on Christianity and the best people of the country." Mrs. Frank Chesbro, president of Hope Union, W. C. T. U., who was sitting in the front row of seats, broke in upon the speaker. "It's false!" she shouted. "It's false. I know the President and I know the statement to be false." After the meeting in answer to the question, "Don't you know that the President as Commander-in-Chief has the power to wipe the canteen out of existence?" Mrs. Chesbro replied: "I know that he couldn't do it to save his life. I think that it's a libel, sir, for any man to get up in a meeting of this sort and say that the President has turned his back upon Christianity. It's a lie sir; it's a lie."

THE Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Times says that the most perplexing question before the Republican leaders is that of the nomination for Vice President. The important features of the platform have already been written in the Dingley tariff law, the fixing of the gold standard in the monetary bill, and the bill for the government of Puerto Rico. The general prosperity of the country is a platform in itself. If the question of a running mate for President McKinley were satisfactorily settled, the party would be in shape for the campaign. Thus far it has seemed impossible to reach any conclusion. Bliss and Root, of New York, were taken up for a time and then dropped. A dozen other prominent Republicans have been discussed, but none seem to fill the bill. The Secretary Long boom is not favorably received. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, are both talked of, and Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, as well, together with Representatives Mercer, of Nebraska, and Dolliver, of Iowa, but the matter is apparently as far from settlement as it ever was. New York seems the state to which general sentiment prefers giving the Vice Presidency, but the leaders there cannot agree upon a man, and the states west of the Mississippi are trying to find the man for the place.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Apr. 30, 1900.

The Kentucky case was argued today before the U. S. Supreme Court. Gov. Taylor, who has been in Washington in connection with the case, has gone back to Kentucky for the purpose of standing trial under the indictment which partisan prejudice has found against him, although he knows that the Democrats think they have the game all fixed to convict him on manufactured evidence. The tenor of the argument before the Supreme Court, may be judged from the following extract from the brief of Gov. Taylor's counsel; "We feel that in this case is evolved the question of whether we are political free men or political serfs; whether we have in Kentucky a republic or an oligarchy; whether we vote by rights secured by law, or by grace of a few men. It matters not that these men may themselves have been elected. They were given no commission by the people to select a governor for them, and as said by Mr. Jefferson, speaking for himself and his compatriots; 'An elective despotism was not the government we fought for.' We have been denied Republicanism, the principle has failed in its duty, and we call on the guarantor to make good its guaranty. We ask for the protection of liberty and property against 'the arbitrary exercise of the powers of the government.'"

President McKinley will not be turned aside from his intention to compel the Sultan of Turkey to pay for American missionary property destroyed in his empire, by sensational publications alleging that Turkey is being encouraged to resist payment by Russia. As a matter of fact, neither Russia nor any other government has intimated in any manner that it had anything to do with or intended to have anything to do with anything this government might feel disposed to do to compel the Sultan to pay this money which he has over and over promised to pay, but it would make no difference if they had. The U. S. has never brooked interference in its business by other governments and it will not do so now.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, has reason to feel proud of the unqualified endorsement of his right to the seat he holds given by the senate; when the motion of Senator Pettus, of Ala., to send the resolution declaring Mr. Scott entitled to his seat, back to committee, with instructions to further investigate, was defeated by the vote of 52 to 3. The three Democrats who voted aye might have had more support from their party if Senator Chandler had not incidentally remarked that the vote on the motion would determine whether the rule established in the Turpie case—that the Senate should not re-open a decision made by a state legislature—would be reversed, and if it was reversed, it would cover the credentials of Senator-elect Blackburn, of Ky., which would have to be considered early in the next Congress.

Democratic leaders—real leaders—are sorry that Representative Sulzer, of N. Y., and Lentz, of Ohio, two Democrats in search of notoriety, succeeded in getting that Congressional investigation of the labor riots in Idaho, in which they have made the Democratic party appear as the champion of the rioters and thugs, who, according to the testimony of the Democratic governor of the state, Gen. Merriam, and other reputable witnesses, started a reign of terror in a county of Idaho that could only be put down and held down by the presence of the federal troops. It is a warning to the Democratic party against allowing such men as Sulzer and Lentz to pose as party leaders—a warning which will be emphasized by loss of votes.

Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department, who has just returned from an inspection of the new public building on Ellis island, in New York harbor, which is being constructed for use as an immigrant station, is enthusiastic over the structure, which he says will be one of the wonders of the world. The room for the examination of immigrants will accommodate 1,500 persons without uncomfortable crowding. The cost of all the buildings will exceed $1,000,000, a portion of which will be paid from the immigration fund. It is a fact not generally known that the Immigration Bureau is entirely self-sustaining, the tax of $1 on each immigrant more than paying all its expenses.

President McKinley has signed a bill providing for the form of government for the territory of Hawaii, which will go into effect in 45 days, and is at present considering the qualifications of the several applicants for the territorial officers, including the governor, all of whom must be citizens of Hawaii.

Senator Chandler has given notice that he will call up the resolution declaring Senator Clark, of Montana, not entitled to his seat, this week, but an immediate vote thereon is not expected.

In accordance with previous agreement, the House will take up the Nicaragua canal bill Tuesday and vote upon it on Wednesday. It will pass, but whether it can be acted upon by the Senate, at this session, is uncertain owing to the pressure of other business and the desire to adjourn early in June.

THE Kansas City tavern keepers will attempt to put six men in a room without the consent of the roomed, says the Washington Post. Here is rank imperialism.

A Neighborly Bank.

Your Can Deposit In It From Anywhere on Earth as Easily as in Pittsburg.

The exclusive effective system of banking by mail in force at the Pittsburg Bank for Savings, No. 210 Fourth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., offers to travelers, or those living and earning at a distance from Pittsburg, the same security and opportunity of 4 per cent. interest on their deposits, compounded twice a year. In other words, your depository is always with you. It is as easy and safe as banking in person. This bank has over 17,000 depositors and over $5,000,000.00 on deposit. Write or call for booklet describing banking by mail.

An Epidemic of Whooping Cough.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—JOHN E. CLIFFORD, proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Why British Trade is Imperiled.

Philadelphia Times.

The English people must blame their own aversion to the adoption of modern manufacturing methods, if, as the London Times declares, the bulk of British and foreign manufactures are to-day at the mercy of American competitors. No country in the world has advanced abreast of the United States. Modern methods are generally American methods. The English people would not adopt Pullman cars for a quarter of a century after they were in use on the continent, because they were of American invention and manufacture. They had no respect for our navy after the era of John Paul Jones, or for our army after that day at New Orleans, when their veterans met Andrew Jackson.

But the wind is from the other quarter now. As bridge and locomotive builders we have astonished the world. Our lawn-mowers are going to Bangkok, because the sacred white elephants of Siam have acquired a taste for cut grass, and our machines actually mow without destroying the sod. In electrical apparatus our shops are supplying half of Europe, and—on to the end of our chapter.

The Times divides the blame for the condition of things in the Kingdom between the employers and the workmen. Equally willing to put up with old methods of work, the British laboring man has not progressed, because his master was averse to the adoption of new machinery that might lead to an advance in wages. Trades unions are blamed for the low grade of ability among the English workmen, because they reduce the efficient man to the level and the wages of the most incompetent. This has not been the effect of trade organizations in this country. They have encouraged rivalry among the various branches of labor that has elevated the entire toiling class. The men themselves have discovered that if they do not improve they lose the support and influence of the great body of their fellows. Over here, there isn't any "muddling along" as the Times describes the apathy of the British master and workman.

The American skilled labor is alert and keen to advance himself and the special branch of trade to which he belongs. For example, many of the most practical improvements in locomotives have come from the engineers and firemen. Oilers and wipers have been known to master every complexity of the wonderful mechanism that draws our trains. That was their method of rapidly advancing themselves to the grade of engineers; but the European workman will not adopt such a course. He will not learn anything that he does not find of immediate value. He is satisfied to work, just as did his father and grandfather. The same is true of the British farmer.

Therein lies the decay of the British mechanic, and as the man goes down he drags the employer with him.

A Voice From Nowhere.

The following story is going the rounds of the press:

A ventriloquist managed to interject some rather startling remarks into the dialogue in the House of Representatives at Washington Thursday. The identity of the joker was not discovered, but he was probably located somewhere in the gallery. His presence was made known, or rather he was first heard, when Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, arose with due dignity to make some observation, when he was greeted with:

"The gentleman from Ohio will get off the earth."

The official stenographers nearly twisted their necks off looking for the speaker who seemed to have uttered the startling sentence. Mr. Grosvenor looked aghast and glanced at Speaker Henderson, but he discovered that the latter was in conversation with the Clerk. The Speaker had not even heard the words that he seemed to have uttered. He was oblivious of the joke, and of the ludicrous position of Mr. Grosvenor, who for once in his life found speech impossible.

He seemed to arrive at the conclusion that his imagination had played him a trick, but the laughter of those who had heard the voice convinced him that there was something wrong. Speaker Henderson at this point rapped, and drawled out:

"The House will be in order."

"The House will be in order," came an apparent echo.

It was the Speaker's turn now to be amazed. The stenographers turned to look at him and were greeted with:

"Rubber, rubber."

The voice came from nowhere in particular. It seemed to come from all parts of the chamber, up through the window. It bounded about, and might have been uttered by any one. It was too much, and the members broke into a roar. Then came the voice again:

"Good-bye, boys; the war's over."

It was thought possible to discover the offender by a little quiet detective work, and messengers were distributed through the gallery, but the voice was not heard again. It was a ludicrous incident, and was enjoyed by Speaker Henderson, for as soon as he could escape he gave vent to a hearty "Ha! ha!" The only person mad is Mr. Grosvenor, who does not take kindly to the suggestion that he "get off the earth."

It was a decidedly daring prank on the part of the joker, and none but an expert could have carried it on so successfully. Had he continued he would have doubtless been discovered. He just said enough and no more.

Free to Inventors.

The experience of C. A. Snow & Co. in obtaining more than 20,000 patents for inventors has enabled them to helpfully answer many questions relating to the protection of intellectual property. This they have done in a pamphlet treating briefly of United States and foreign patents, with cost of same, and how to procure them; trade marks, designs, caveats, infringements, decisions in leading patent cases, etc., etc.

This pamphlet will be sent free to anyone writing to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my store and stock of general merchandise, at Clermont, Pa., cheap for cash. This is an opportunity for the right person. Reason for sell is ill health.

LAWRENCE BAYER,
Clermont, Pa.

5-tf

Pneumonia follows lagrippe, but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar, the great throat and lung remedy. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Mason's fishing tackle stock is complete.

Prof. Coles for May.

Let all the people in America rejoice and be glad, for the month of May will be a great "High Flood" month and prosperity will rule in spite of all the afflictions that the jealous "Low Ebb" vital forces may choose to send upon her! The greater part of the month will be fair and lovely, but the planets are in position to give us some unprecedented storms, resulting in destructive floods. Snow storms and hail storms may surprise us all, as the sun's magnetic and electric forces will be interfered with by the sleeking planets and cause severe electrical storms, seismic disturbances and volcanic activity in the earth. Watch out for strange phenomena, as the planets will be in a very unusual position this month. About the middle of the month Venus, Earth, Jupiter and Uranus will make a perfect right angle with Mars, Mercury and the Sun, while Neptune and Saturn will be in conjunction with each other and the Sun. On the 27th the Earth passes between the Sun and the great planet Jupiter; and on the 28th the eclipse will appear; therefore, it will be well for us to keep a watchful eye upon the "weather" and upon our "finance," as unusual disturbances may be looked for during the middle and the latter part of the month.

THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

The greatest event of the month will be the eclipse of the sun on the 28th inst. If you will take a map of the United States and draw a straight line from Norfolk, Va., to New Orleans, La., then over the Gulf and through Mexico; and allow twenty five miles on either side of the line, you will have the "line" and "width" of "totality" of the sun's eclipse. Those living more than twenty-five miles away from this line to the north will see the north rim of the sun, and those living to the south will see the south rim; and the farther away you are the more of the sun you will see. This heavenly exhibition will take place between the hours of seven and eleven, in America. For the "eclipse" in February, 1897, we made the following predictions that have all been fulfilled, and are on record in the "Librarian of Congress:" "The planets are in the right position and mood to shower down their plague germs upon us through the great shadow funnel, which will open wide the gate way of the Atlantic coast through which much trouble and affliction will appear during the next three years. * * * Sudden and unexpected disturbances will arise that will call out our 'fleets.' * * * Pestilence and famine love to afflict that people upon whom the shadow of a sun's eclipse have fallen. * * * The central path (July, 1897) being over the islands of Cuba and Mexico will bring death and destruction there; but life and prosperity to the United States." The above facts should add much weight to our present prediction.

WORDS OF WARNING.

As the coming eclipse will be three hours or more in passing over the Atlantic coast, Mexico and the northern part of South America, we have reasons to believe that there will follow three years of trouble and sorrow for the above named countries, and as the eclipse begins beyond the Mediterranean Sea and passes over it, we may have trouble with some of the countries that border upon it, as France, Italy, Turkey, Spain, etc. Now comes a timely warning which may seem queer to those who never pay any attention to "what the planets say," that there is death in the shadows of an eclipse. Those living along the eclipse line of "totality" should remain within doors and avoid the direct rays of the eclipse shadow which contains the "black-damp" microbes caused by the destruction of certain natural gases, as the great magnetic shadow funnel moves swiftly along through the air. The above theory was discovered during the eclipse of the sun in February, 1897, and abundant proof of its correctness procured during the last eclipse of the moon, so that we were enabled to foresee the great epidemic of deaths that has been sweeping along the pathways of this eclipse during the past two months, and will probably continue during the current month.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

As the eclipse takes place in Sign Taurus—The Bull, which rules the neck and throat of man, an epidemic of throat troubles will be sure to follow, and will prove most fatal to those born in that sign, unless the system is at once thoroughly cleansed. The best days to perform surgical operations will be the 2d, 4th, 6th, 14th, 16th, 20th, 25th and 28th. The best days to fish will be the 4th, 6th, 14th, 16th, 21st, 25th and 28th, and the next best will be the 2d, 5th, 14th, 18th, 24th and 27th. The best days to start new undertakings will be the 2d, 4th, 16th, 21st and 25th. The best days to destroy weeds and kill bad influences will be the 7th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 20th, 27th and 30th. The best days to kill all kinds of fowls, pork, beef, etc., will be the 2d, 5th, 13th, 16th, 25th and 28th. The greatest danger from storms may be looked for between the 2d and 7th, the 9th and 12th, the 14th and 18th, the 20th and 23rd, and the 25th and 30th. Watch out for tornadoes and the like. For when to plant all kinds of vegetable seeds, flower seeds, sow grass and grain, and all such information send ten cents to Prof. C. Coles, Kingston, Pa., and get a copy of the Storms and Signs.

PROF. C. COLES, Editor.
Kingston, Pa., U. S. A., April 15, 1900.

Wanted—Wall paper agents at once. Fine selling line at lowest wholesale prices—immediate delivery. For particulars address Independent Wall Paper Co., Wholesale Paper Hangings, [illegible] Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa. 21.

Nine chances in ten it's your kidneys that need attention if you don't feel well. Foley's Kidney Cure makes healthy kidneys and will make you well. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

EMIL THAMM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM [illegible]

The Senate Not a Millionaire Club.

[illegible]

Senator Depew, in the [illegible] speech which he yearly makes at the Montauk Club, [illegible] Senators [illegible] This is a fair statement of the [illegible] Senate. [illegible] Accepting Senator Depew's statement as accurate, that there are ten millionaires in the Senate, and any one who will go to the pains of examining this list will see that there are not more than this number, there are twenty times as many persons rated in the commercial agency reports as being worth over a million dollars in Philadelphia alone than there are in the Senate of the United States.

[illegible] L. K. Hogarth & Co., druggists.

Have you heard the story? "Once upon a time"—or [illegible] the photographer tells the story best.

If you want a good roof—shingle, tin or steel—get Mason's prices.

Sloan & Ervin.

The Big Main Street Store.

FURNITURE
CARPETS
MANTLES
TILE WORK

16 Main St. Bradford, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF [illegible]

MONDAY, MAY [illegible]

[illegible]

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
The Leading JEWELER

WATCHES
CLOCKS
NOVELTIES
FINE JEWELRY
SPORTING GOODS

[illegible]

Dissolution Notice.

[illegible]

Opening Week in the Furniture Carpet and Drapery Departments.

The Newest & Best in Floor Coverings.

The house-cleaning and moving season means increased activity in the Carpet, Drapery and Furniture Departments, and we are ready for the spring business. Three points regarding the new stocks are well worth remembering—Variety, Style, Inexpensiveness. There are complete assortments for every grade of floor covering, the styles are perfect and represent the most up-to-date ideas, and besides, there are hundreds of patterns that are ours alone—they can [illegible]

But the one special thing that we always keep in mind is value. No matter what the price may be, we strive to give every customer worthy merchandise. That's why our customers come back again, that's why hundreds of home owners rely upon our judgment in supplying all their house-furnishing needs. They have learned that the carpets we sell wear; they have found by experience that our draperies are the satisfactory kind and that our furniture is the kind [illegible]

There's hardly a home that isn't in need of something from these departments. We want you to supply your wants here, for we assure you of the largest stock to choose from and the best value for your money.

It has taken months of preparation to gather from the leading makers the world over, this complete new stock of floor coverings. Marked attractiveness in design and color, superior quality of fabric, combined with the money saving prices and the many exclusive styles—all these good points apply to our new carpets. The following will give you an idea of the extensive range of qualities and styles:

10 Grades of Ingrain carpet from cheap cotton to finest all-wool 3-ply, 50 new styles.
[illegible] Grades of Tapestry Brussels, over 50 new patterns.
[illegible] Grades of Velvets, over 100 new patterns.
3 Grades of Body Brussels, 10 new patterns.
[illegible] Grades of Axminsters, Hartford, Smith, etc., over 50 new patterns.

Remember, we make and lay all carpets above 55c free.

Andrews & Conkling,

Agents for White Sewing Machines. A Five Year Guarantee.

Olean's Big Store.

NEW STORE

NEW CLOTHING.
NEW PIECE GOODS.
NEW EVERYTHING.

EXCEPTING

OLD PRINCIPLE "VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY."

H. W. RUBIN & CO.

AN UP-TO-DATE CUTTER.
MERCHANT TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

Following is a partial list of goods carried by

L. K. HOGARTH & CO.

Opposite Court House.

Cut Glass Ware	Fishing Tackle	Patent Medicines
Sterling Silver Novelties	Stationery	Drugs
Plated Ware	Blank Books	Chemicals
Inks & Mucilage	Leather Goods	Tooth Brushes
Wave Crest Ware	Letter Files	Hair Brushes
Trusses, Rubber Goods	Bohemian Ware	Toilet Articles
Antiseptic Dressings	Grecian Ware	Chamois

The Union Telephone office is located in our store. People intending traveling on B., R. & P. can secure mileage at our store and save money.

Store Open Night and Day.

SPECHT & SASSE,

THE OLD RELIABLE

FURNITURE DEALERS.

Are better prepared than ever to fill your wants in their line. Their stock is full and complete. Their prices at rock-bottom.

Do not fail to give them a call.

UNDEPTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

A Gallon of PURE LINSEED OIL mixed with a gallon of

Hammar Paint $1.25 PER GALLON.

Saves 25 per cent

[illegible]

Guaranteed 5 years

[illegible] F. HAMMAR PAINT CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold and guaranteed by

Holmes & Gilfillan.
SMETHPORT.

JONES & CHURCH

dealers in

Fresh and
Salt Meats,
Poultry, Fish
and Vegetables.

We pay the highest cash price for fat stock, poultry, hides and pelts. Give us a call.

Main St. Smethport, Pa.

Bicycle Repair Shop

Alex Clarke, Prop.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

I HAVE OPENED MY REPAIR SHOP FOR THE SEASON OF 1900, AND AM NOW READY FOR

BUSINESS.

FULL LINE OF TIRES, SUNDRIES, ETC. AGENT FOR THE ECLIPSE BICYCLE AND MORROW COASTER BRAKE.

ALL

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Call and be Satisfied.

Alex Clarke.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bradford Glass Company filed its petition in the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, on April 19th, 1900, praying for a decree of dissolution, and that the court has fixed May 7th, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m., for hearing said application for dissolution, when and where all persons interested can attend, if they deem it expedient, and show cause against the granting of the prayer of said petitioner.

D. H. JACK,
Solicitor for Petitioner.

SPRING THINGS.

There is variety here. There are the styles and qualities that we control for this section.

There are the prices that no smaller store can compete with. Our selling price is often as low as most dealers' cost price.

Come once and you'll come always.

50 Styles of Baby Cabs.

We show fifty styles of the most durable cabs that we know of. The mothers of Bradford have tested this make for 15 years and found it honest.

NEW SPRINGS. NEW PARASOL RODS.
NEW BRAKES. RUBBER-TIRED WHEELS.

Prices from $6.50 up. Many handsome styles.

GO CARTS—Our Go Carts have been made specially for us to meet what we have learned of your wants. One style for babies—one for the little older. All grades and prices.

House Cleaning Articles.

Absolutely everything from step ladders to tacks.

Furniture polish, varnish stains, paints in small cans, sanitary muraline.

Many times as many helps as you know of.

Rubber Paint Lasts.

For seventeen years we have sold this paint in every section around here. It outlasts common paint two or three times over. It looks better from the start, yet we have lead and oil if you prefer them. We have everything that paint stores should have. Rubber Paint, ready mixed, $1.50 per gallon.

Harness & Horse Goods.

On harness we undersell anyone that we know of. Any harness for any purpose—qualities which you cannot duplicate for near our prices. We sell everything for a horse.

Our China Room.

We have a finer china exhibit than can be found in any other city of this size. All foreign china is imported direct, saving you one-third the usual cost. We are exclusive agents for Haviland. One hundred dinner sets from $6.75 up.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,
Emery & Weaver. BRADFORD, PA.

The Advent of a NEW SEASON

Finds us, as usual, stocked with the latest and most fascinating fashions in our several lines. Good dressers appreciate our stock, as it enables them to secure what they desire—the latest and best patterns in Gent's Furnishings—without the trouble and expense of a trip to "the city." From experience you have learned that Seger & Doyle's is the only place in town to secure:

FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR.

We are showing even a larger and more beautiful assortment than ever. A cordial invitation is extended to neckwear "cranks" to visit our store. The most fastidious people in this respect will find some pattern pleasing to them, from the lover of "loud" ties to the most sedate wearer of quiet effects. In

MEN'S CLOTHING

we are undisputed leaders in ready made styles. Come in and see us, a call will convince you that all we say is true.

W. T. SEGER,
THE FURNISHER.
CENTRAL BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PA.

New Goods at Store of D. C. Young.

Just returned from New York where I purchased a fine line of Spring Goods. All the novelties of the season in Dry Goods. Call and examine same

D. C. YOUNG.
SMETHPORT, PA.

Feb. 27, 1900.

Spring 1900.

CARPETS

We call your attention to our line of carpets. Our Carpet Dept. is stocked with the latest patterns and designs in Axminsters, Tapestry, Ingraine, Hemp & Jute to be found, and prices are 20 per cent under the market.

We call special attention to our line of Jute Carpets.

Also to our line of Smyrna Rugs, which surpass anything ever brought to our city.

A new line of the latest in Muslin Underwear just received.

New goods arriving daily.

A full line of Groceries and Provisions.

Mail orders given our careful attention.

F. G. Lindholm & Co.

How's Your Frame

of mind, concerning pictures? You should preserve your present likeness for coming years, if nothing else. The latest and best effects always to be found at "Ike's" studio.

Have You Any Pictures

That need framing? You can find a full assortment of stylish mouldings, &c., of the latest design here. A nice frame beautifies and preserves a picture. Come and look them over.

"IKE" GLEASON, The Photographer,
Smethport, Pa.

CONTRACTORS

WE WANT TO FIGURE WITH **YOU** ON

Builders Material & Hardware

YOU CAN DO **HERE** AS WELL AS IN "THE CITY."

"PAINTERS TOO."

J. C. HAMLIN,
SMETHPORT.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

Smethport, Pa.

Smethport, McKean county, Penn'a, is located in one of the richest agricultural districts in northwestern Pennsylvania, only 97 miles from Buffalo, N. Y., and 130 miles—air line—from Pittsburg, Pa.

Smethport has four lines of railroad leading direct to all the principal distributing centres, both east and west, and the great lakes.

Cheap fuel of all kinds in abundance.

In the centre of the largest and best natural gas belt in the State.

Cheap fuel oil in vast quantities.

Within six miles of large bituminous coal beds, and, on a direct line of railroad, within 30 miles of the famous Shawmut bituminous coal mines in Elk county.

Endless quantities of the best glass sandstone in the world.

Mountains of shale rock suitable for brick making.

Building stone and flagging in abundance, which can be secured cheaply.

Endless quantities of hardwood lumber, such as beech, maple, birch, elm, ash, etc.

Smethport is the county seat of McKean county, one of the richest counties in the Keystone State, contains a population at the present time of about [illegible], and is growing rapidly, has elegant public buildings; a first-class graded school, city water, natural gas for fuel and lights, four first-class hotels, and the principal industries at the present time are lumbering, two large window glass manufacturing plants, hemlock bark extract works, Backus Safety Check Hook Manufacturing Co.'s plant, with a number of other industries.

Smethport has always been considered one of the healthiest towns in the State. Contagious diseases are strangers to the town. Being located [illegible] feet above the sea level the town is singularly exempted from all diseases of a contagious nature. Prospect Hill, one of the most sightly spots in the state, and probably the highest elevated land in Pennsylvania, is only three miles from the business part of the town, which affords a grand view of the finest mountain scenery to be found anywhere in America.

The Borough of Smethport is located at the junction of Nunundah and Marvin creek valleys, these streams furnishing an abundance of water for all purposes.

Smethport contains many admirable sites for manufacturing plants of all descriptions.

For further particulars call on or address Smethport Board of Trade, Smethport, Pa.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Geo. Mason has resigned as sexton of the cemetery.

—The hospital for Elk county seems assured. $20,000 has been subscribed.

—Isn't it about time to begin preparations for properly observing Memorial Day?

—There are 50 applications for license filed in Potter county to be acted on May 17.

—The P., S. & N. R. R. Co. is laying a switch into Holmes & Gilfillan's lumber yard.

—The hour of Sunday school of St. Luke's church has been changed from 12 m. to 9:30 a. m.

—Work on Mrs. Ellingsfeld's house is progressing rapidly under the direction of Contractor Kerns.

—Bell Bros., Olean, have a change of ad this week which will be of interest to many of our readers.

—Fry & Herzog have a change of ad this week. They always have something good to offer for cash.

—Several Smethport Masons attended the Masonic banquet held at Port Allegany Tuesday evening.

—The Abbey house on King street, occupied by J. W. Waite, is being treated to a new coat of paint.

—Geo. W. King of East Smethport has had his store and residence painted. Engstrom Bros. did the job.

—Brasted has a change of ad this week. Dan will furnish ice cream to his customers in any form. 'Phone him.

—W. V. Previn is having an addition built onto the Commercial House. A. H. Kidder has charge of the work.

—The McKean County Fair will be held at the Liberty township fair grounds this year on September 18, 19, 20 and 21.

—Col. B. F. Wright has laid a new pine sidewalk along the Mechanic street boundary of the Wright House property.

—Many wild, weird rumors concerning loss of life and property by forest fires were afloat yesterday. Happily they are mostly unconfirmed, however.

—Regular services at Baptist church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Preaching by the pastor. The dedication of the new church will be on May 15th.

—The 81st anniversary of American Odd Fellowship was celebrated in splendid style at Renovo on Thursday of last week.

—George Richards, one of the substantial citizens of Hamlin township, is ill at his home near Hazelhurst of typhoid fever.

—Another big gusher was struck at Gaines on Monday of last week. The well flowed 2,200 barrels during the first 24 hours.

—The individuals who listen at the telephone to overhear the conversation of others are dubbed "rubber ears" by an exchange.

—A strike was threatened in the Tuna Glass works, Bradford, but matters were adjusted and the blowers went to work yesterday afternoon.

—Thirty-one Port Allegany Odd Fellows, chaperoned by C. S. King, visited Smethport Lodge Friday evening. A good time is reported.

—This week L. K. Hogarth & Co. have a change of ad which gives a partial list of goods they keep in stock. It will pay you to read it.

—By reciting only Greek and Latin from May until August at Clarion State Normal school, the equivalent of a year's progress can be made in those branches in that time.

—On Sunday night Mrs. Alice Sanger of Bradford is supposed to have jumped into the Allegheny river at Olean and drowned. At last reports the body had not been found.

—C. W. Mordoff was brought from Hazelhurst on Sunday last and is now at the residence of A. T. Palmer. He is still in a critical condition, but there is hope of his recovery.

—John S. Acre, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Liberty township, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Melvin Fortner, on Wednesday of last week, aged about 70 years.

—Bob Fitzsimmons added a little easy money to his bank account by defeating Ed. Dunkhorst, the Syracuse giant, on Monday night. The knockout blow occurred in the second round.

—Important, if true: The Georgia Populistic state convention declared in favor of prohibition last week. Crowded houses are greeting prohibition speakers in Kentucky.—Kane Leader.

—An exchange says: "The postoffice department at Washington has decided to put a placard in every one of the 75,000 postoffices of the country, on which will be exposed the engeral plans of the green goods man."

—On Sunday last Rev. Day preached his last sermon in St. Luke's church and Tuesday left for his permanent charge in Binghamton. During Rev. Day's stay in this parish he has made a host of friends in Smethport.

—The Philadelphia Press wonders why Bradford has no brass band. A brass band has to do more or less marching and one trip over the cobblestone pavement on Main street, Bradford, is enough to drive any band out of existence.

—The smoke from the forest fires surrounding this borough has been so dense that it is impossible to distinguish objects at any considerable distance. If the fires are raging to the extent indicated by the amount of smoke vast damage must result.

—According to report Tod Bailey received just $38 for defeating Roxey Kannell at Olean last Thursday night, while the loser's end of the purse amounted to $12. The boxing game is, apparently, not very prolific of scudi in the city of natural advantages.

—Horace H. Redfield has purchased a half interest in the hardware store of J. C. Hamlin and from Tuesday, May 1, the new firm will be known as Hamlin & Redfield. Mr. Redfield is an intelligent and energetic young man and we predict he will be successful in his new venture.

—Charles Ingersoll of Ithaca, N. Y., was arrested in San Francisco Sunday on the charge of embezzling $15,000 of public funds belonging to Tompkins county, N. Y., of which he was treasurer. Ingersoll admits his guilt and says the money was taken to tide him over a financial difficulty.

—It was reported yesterday that Mr. W. W. Tate was offered $20,000 in cash for his half interest in a tract of undeveloped oil lands near the great gusher struck by the Blossburg boys on Monday.—Wellsboro Agitator. Mr. Tate has many friends in this vicinity who will be pleased to hear of his lucky strike.

—Elam Coy, an inebriate of Austin, went home on Tuesday evening of last week and attempted to drown his baby in the creek near by, but was prevented by his son who rendered him insensible with a blow on the head with a hoe. The blow was a severe one and his condition is critical. He is in the Austin hospital.

—Mrs. E. B. McCoy, Miss Dot Johnson of this place and Miss Lottie Bard of Smethport left on the "flyer" Thursday for Buffalo, where they will attend the graduating exercises of the class of pharmacy of the University of Buffalo. Roscoe Bard formerly of Mt. Jewett is a member of the class.—Mt. Jewett Herald.

—The bowling alley at Smethport, which was so liberally patronized for a while, has been closed. This form of amusement does not hold out.—Coudersport Enterprise. If Brother Butterworth will drop in any evening during the week he will discover that "this form of amusement" does hold out—in Smethport at least.

—Jack Shearon, the justly celebrated "home grown" baseball player now with Buffalo, is hitting the ball in great shape, this season. In Saturday's game at Buffalo he made four hits, two triples, a double and a single. He was also given credit for a sacrifice, making his average for the game 1,000, a feat seldom performed.—Bradford Era.

—The trial of Robert Kane for the killing of Stephen Cary, at Driftwood, Cameron county, on January 11 last was concluded at Emporium on Friday of last week, the jury finding a verdict of voluntary manslaughter. Judge Mayer fixed the penalty at five years in the western penitentiary. Attorney P. R. Cotter of Eldred assisted in the prosecution.

—Rev. Dr. Walker will preach next Sunday morning and evening. Subject at 10:30 a. m., "Intelligent Examination of Bible Truths and Fidelity to Our Convictions." At 8 p. m., lecture sermon on St. Peter, the Great Apostle. This topic was postponed last Sunday evening on account of the church attending the Baptist service. The Sunday evening services will commence at 8 o'clock until further notice. Epworth League at 7 o'clock.

—Charles Roberts died at his home in Keating township Tuesday morning last of organic heart trouble and pneumonia, aged about 58 years. Mr. Roberts had been a resident of Smethport and vicinity about 20 years, always being regarded as an honest, upright man and a good citizen and neighbor. He leaves a loving wife to mourn his demise. The funeral was held in the Baptist church this morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. T. D. Ware officiating. Interment in Rose Hill cemetery.

—Bradford is troubled with a false fire alarm fiend. On Tuesday night two false alarms were sounded. In responding to the second alarm, the Era Hook and Ladder truck and the chemical engine nearly collided at the corner of Elm and Chestnut streets. Had this occurred someone would have undoubtedly been killed.

—There were only five large cities in America in 1800. Philadelphia, with 60,000, was the largest, the seat of government and the center of wealth and culture. New York was next, with 60,000. Baltimore was third, with 26,500; Boston, fourth, with 25,000, and Charleston, South Carolina, fifth, with 19,000 people.—May Ladies' Home Journal.

—At St. Luke's church on next Sunday, May 6, the services will be at 10 and 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. The rector, the Rev. J. H. McCandless will officiate. At the evening service a special selection of anthems will be rendered by the choir in observance of the usual monthly choir festival. Services at All Saints', East Smethport, in the afternoon.

—For gallant and meritorious conduct in action Lieut. Stewart M. Decker, 34th U. S. I. Volunteers, has been commissioned lieutenant colonel by brevet. Mr. Decker was a former resident of Bradford and was for several years a baseball umpire in the National league. To this training, no doubt, is attributable his reckless daring in his present perilous vocation.

—One evening last week the Coudersport base ball team was reorganized with the following gentlemen as officers: Ora Nichols, manager; Louis Sioeum, ass't. manager, A. M. Devall, captain. The players chosen are experts and it is needless to say that the club will establish a good reputation during the present season.—Coudersport Journal. Let's pick up a team and trim 'em.

—List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Smethport for the week ending April 28: Joe Bougamont, Edith V. Cessna, O. J. Fuller, Mrs. Berdie Gates, Edward Housand, Mrs. James J. Walshe, Thomas Mack, Harry Miller, Miss Myrtle Steele. Foreign—Falzetto Di Guiseppe Michele, Motvonbie Donoto, Caserta Domenico. Persons calling for these letters please say advertised.

—A Ridgway special, dated April 28 to the Bradford Era says: The astounding report reached Ridgway last night that District Attorney E. J. Wimmer of St. Marys was dead. Inquiry at St. Marys brought out the fact that while on a fishing excursion near Brockport, Mr. Wimmer suddenly dropped dead. This was about 3 o'clock, p. m., Wednesday. The body was taken to St. Marys on a special train over the P., S. & N. R. R. The cause was probably heart disease.

—A terrible powder explosion occurred in a mine near Scofield, Utah, on Tuesday morning. Of it a special says: The English language cannot describe the appalling disaster which occurred here at 10:25 this forenoon, by an explosion in Mine No. 4 of the Pleasant Valley Coal company, and by which certainly 200 men and upwards have lost their lives. At this hour 137 bodies have been recovered and the work of rescue is still proceeding, and will continue until all the bodies are brought to the surface.

—Because of opposition to the erection of a brewery at Stroudsburg, Pa., one of the ministers of that place prayed that lightning would strike the building. When the structure was struck by lightning on last Monday night the credulous considered it an answer to the prayer until it was discovered that the same bolt had severely injured two children of another minister, who had been actively opposing the institution of the brewery. The revised opinion is that a coincidence is no proof of miraculous interposition.—Kane Republican.

—No man can long hold the esteem of others, sagely remarks the Oil City Blizzard, until he possesses real manhood which makes him faithful to all good principles and causes. The charlatan may use cunning disguises, but the mask which may hide for a time the selfish and sordid purpose is sure to be torn off and his real character exposed. There ought to be a more generous recognition of men who give proof that they are moved by patriotic impulses and are upright in action. We may differ from them as to what is best and wisest, but wherever we can discern in their aims an honest purpose for the public good, it should appeal to our gratitude and not fail of recognition.

—Tuesday morning there occurred at McKean Bros.' mill a very fortunate accident although one man was slightly injured. In some manner the pin at the head end of the carriage holding the piston of the steam-feed was broken and the piston which is about forty feet long with the cylinder-head shot through the mill and out onto the deck, a distance of nearly 150 feet. A man named Kent, who was cutting slabs, was struck by some flying missile and slightly injured. There were several men working nearby when the rod went through the mill. It went with such force that it knocked a pile of lumber off the dock before its velocity was spent. The mill will be shut down for several days for repairs.

—The commissioners for the bicycle side path met Apr. 26th at Dr. McAlpine's office in Bradford and discussed the matter carefully. It was decided to buy roller and scraper and push the work of building side paths as rapidly as possible. They will probably be constructed between Bradford, Smethport and Kane first. Dr. McAlpine said to-day that the assessors had been very remiss last year in not assessing all the bicycles, and that only about one-fourth of those assessed had paid the $1 tax. The other commissioners for this district are Dr. F. C. Peirce of Smethport and G. W. Neuls of Kane.—Bradford Evening Star. Later—We learn that the latest improved path scraper has already been ordered to be shipped to Smethport.

—Tuesday morning Landlord McGuier showed the writer through the Grand Central Hotel and we were surprised to see what improvement has been made in this popular hostelry in the past few weeks. Mr. McGuier now has the rooms over Walkinshaw's store and Hungerford's barber shop and McCarty's billiard parlor fitted up in elegant style which make nearly 30 guest rooms in all. The rooms in the Central annex have been entirely rebuilt and refitted and are as pleasant as can be. The house has been refurnished throughout—brass and enamel bedsteads have taken the place of wooden ones and the whole house is most modernly furnished. A ladies' entrance has been made two doors east of the office and now there are four easy exits from the upper floors in case of fire. Mr. McGuier has a hotel of which he can well feel proud.

Those indebted to me for back subscription for the McKEAN COUNTY MINER take notice that unless these accounts are settled at once they will be placed in an attorney's hands for collection.

BURT OLSON.

Mason's hardware is headquarters for screen doors. All sizes, the best and the cheapest.

Go to Chas. Lemmler for trunks. He has a new line just in.

Screen doors of all sizes at Mason's.

Cremation.

Mr. Editor: During my recent trip to Buffalo, in company with Dr. John Dodds Flagg, I visited the crematory.

It is a stone building situated on Forest avenue near the entrance to Forest Lawn cemetery. It has a small chapel provided for religious services before the cremation of the body. An iron car with a fire-clay slab laid with a number of small weights of the same material on which the naked body is laid covered with a wet sheet. This car is wheeled to the mouth of the furnace when the fire-proof slab with the body on it is moved into the furnace where the body is incinerated by being consumed in [illegible] hydrogen flames.

It requires about two hours to burn an ordinary body. Nothing is left but three or four quarts of bone-ash. The entire soft parts of the body are consumed. The heat for the incineration is derived from a furnace in the basement. Hardwood, beech or maple being used its hydrogen gas is formed. The oxygen gas is derived from the atmosphere. These two gases unite and burn fiercely in a furnace up stairs where the body is placed.

In a small room on the second floor, in cupboards along the side of the wall are urns of different size and shape with copper lining, where the ashes of the incinerated bodies are kept, only as the friends may desire to take them to their homes.

The janitor opened a number of urns and we saw the ashes remains of some prominent persons who went to the furnace from elegant homes. The body of Dr. Thos. K. Beecher of Elmira was recently laid upon the car. While we were present the janitor said that the furnace was ready for a child soon to be brought. There is no odor whatever, for the gases are wholly consumed. The cost of incineration is $25, not including the urn which may cost from $2.50 to $12.

There are now on an average two persons each week cremated from Buffalo with its [illegible] population and vicinity. The superintendent holds the opinion that the custom of incineration will become general. It is a well known historic fact that such disposition of the dead was common.

It is without doubt the most perfect method of removing a dead body. In large cities it may become necessary to adopt the cremation method for high sanitary reasons. In the ritual we say at the grave: "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." It may make little difference whether the body finds the dust or ashes in two hours or twenty years. The visit awakened some little interest in the mind of the writer.

IRA TAYLOR WALKER

May 2 1900

Smethport's Need.

Smethport is today one of the busiest towns in Pennsylvania and there is no reason why it should not continue to be so. In the past two years vast changes have taken place. Two large glass factories have been located here and are now making the best glass made in the United States. Two years ago Smethport was only known to the outside world as a dead old county seat town, while today it is known as a live, hustling town with an abundance of natural advantages, and industries are knocking at our gates for admission. The manufacturing world knows of our rich natural advantages and at this time a large bonus is not demanded, but the question which is most perplexing is: "Can Smethport guarantee cheap fuel?"

This question can best be answered by our borough council. Smethport can have plenty of cheap fuel for the asking; our board of trade can be in a position to guarantee cheap fuel to all comers by our council granting a franchise to another gas company to lay lines through our borough and furnish gas to private consumers. The question now stands: "Will Smethport furnish cheap fuel?"

Not that there is any fault to be found with the Smethport Gas company. That company is furnishing enough fuel cheap enough for the consumption at the present time, but we want more industries and to have more industries we must have more gas. This is our reason for asking for the admission of another gas company.

The writer has been reliably informed that a company is ready to run lines into Smethport and will bind itself to furnish a million feet—or possibly more—of gas per day for any manufacturing purpose that the board of trade may direct at 5 cents per thousand feet, provided they are allowed to furnish gas to private consumers who wish to patronize this company at a reasonable rate.

The future of Smethport is in the hands of the borough council. What will it be?

Forest Fires.

During the past week forest fires have been raging in every section of this county and in fact all over the state, much damage having been done. There was a continual shower of burned leaves, cinders and soot falling here Wednesday. It is impossible to ascertain any fair estimate of the damage in this county, but it will reach many thousand dollars.

In the oil district many derricks, boiler houses, tanks, steam boxes, etc., have been destroyed and a great deal of oil property is still in danger.

In the timber regions logs, bark, chemical wood, both standing and cut, are being consumed at a terrible rate. Yesterday afternoon a house belonging to Peter Olson in Christian Hollow was destroyed and other houses are in danger in that locality. Around Ormsby the fires have burned considerable chemical wood and bark and yesterday the citizens were fearful that the flames would get into the village.

The B., B. & K. train could not get through from Ormsby last night, but the light rain this morning slackened the fury of the fires enough to let it through this morning.

Postoffice Robbers.

The following was received from Ormsby last night:

The old adage that murder will out is again verified in connection with the attempt to burglarize the postoffice here a few months ago. The identity of the guilty parties has been almost assured the postmaster here and it is his intention, soon as possible, to try and bring the guilty ones to justice, which will be a surprise to the citizens of this little town, unless the aforesaid would-be burglars take a tumble to themselves and come forward with a desire to settle and thereby save the exposure of their guilt to their many friends and acquaintances.

Near by papers please copy.

POSTMASTER.

You Want One.

Order the Vive Magazine or Ray cameras. They are the best made in the world today. R. G. Gleason, the photographer sells them.

Day & Lilgendahl have opened a carriage store on Mechanic street. If you contemplate purchasing a vehicle of any kind see their stock and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. 15-tf.

Those in need of a trunk will do well to call on Chas. Lemmler before purchasing elsewhere. He has a new line and the prices are right. He always keeps the best.

Zipp's Bonnie Belle is a popular drink. Call for it at Brasted's.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Orrel J. Hamlin visited Buffalo Monday.

Dr. F. C. Peirce [illegible] last Thursday.

[illegible] had business in Bradford yesterday.

[illegible] W. [illegible] of Kane was in town Tuesday.

L. L. Keenan, Esq., had business in Bradford Monday.

H. M. Choate was visiting Bradford friends over Sunday.

Attorney H. S. Rogers of Mt. Jewett was in town yesterday.

John Forrest and J. W. Bouton visited Bradford Saturday.

Dr. E. R. Young returned from a visit to State College Tuesday.

W. I. Mickkon of Bradford was in town on business Saturday.

Frank Blumster of Kasson made us a pleasant call this morning.

Postmaster E. J. Mott of Port Allegany was in town on Tuesday.

Dr. Burg Chadwick attended the Masonic banquet at Olean Monday night.

Miss Charlotte Bard returned home from a visit to Buffalo Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Warley Gifford of Bradford were visiting friends in town yesterday.

C. R. Bard, S. W. Smith and H. N. Rose of Port Allegany were Smethport visitors Monday.

Mrs. Henry Hamlin of Smethport was the guest of friends in town on Wednesday.—Mt. Jewett News.

Auctioneer A. H. King of Erie is in town. He is selling out the stock of E. E. Dickenson's grocery store.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Comes and daughter, Mrs. Glen Chase, went to Eldred Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Morse.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Huber McCandless returned home Wednesday from a three months' visit in the South, much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mayo, Supt. and Mrs. J. E. Myers and G. R. Mayo attended the meeting of the Shakespeare club at Eldred Tuesday evening.

Elmer E. Heath went to Eldred Monday and brought two of his children, Maud and Floyd, who have been spending the winter in that place, home with him.

T. J. Young and Elwood Gaskin attended the ball given by the members of Light of the West Lodge, F. & A. M., at Olean on Thursday night of last week.

J. B. Keefe of the M., K. & T. railway is a guest of his mother, Mrs. Mary Keefe, of Water street. Mr. Keefe has many warm friends in town who are always glad to see him.

Attorney J. W. Bouton returned last Friday from a trip to Washington. He was accompanied home by Mrs. Bouton and son, Elwin, who have been spending the past few months in Florida.

Port Allegany Reporter: Ed. Day made a business trip to Smethport Wednesday. * * Miss Ora King of Smethport is the guest of her friend, Miss Leone Sonar, this week. * * Andy Anderson, who is employed in the Smethport glass factory, spent Sunday with his parents in town. * * Pat O'Connor and two sons of Smethport were greeting old friends in town Tuesday.

Two Deaths at Mt. Jewett.

Bradford Era, Monday.

Coroner Sherman was called to Mt. Jewett yesterday afternoon to investigate the death of Charles Nelson who was found lying dead on the railroad depot platform at an early hour Sunday morning. Death was undoubtedly due to alcoholism and an inquest was unnecessary. Nelson who was about 55 years of age, was last seen alive at 9 p. m. Saturday when he was about town drinking. He had been employed in the woods by Alfred Coson but quit work nine days ago. Nelson had resided at Mt. Jewett for nine years.

Another sudden death at Mt. Jewett Saturday night was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Chrisman. Mrs. Chrisman retired early Saturday evening apparently in good health. Sunday morning she was found dead in bed by her son. Heart failure is given as the cause. She was 75 years of age. It was Mr. Chrisman, who, when going up town after having found his mother dead, discovered the dead body of Nelson lying face downward on the depot platform.

Mrs. Schulz desires to say to all those who so kindly subscribed for the "American Woman" that she would be pleased to have them call at the Baptist church and see the premiums—the result of her labor—one premium being a set of decorated dishes of 112 pieces, the other a beautiful couch for the pastor's study. The Ladies' Aid meets every Friday at the chapel, so any who desire to see the premiums have an opportunity to do so. Thanking one and all for your kind assistance, I remain,

Gratefully yours,
MRS. V. A. SCHULZ.

Before you take that trip buy one of the Vive [illegible]. They are [illegible] tell of the present [illegible] which you [illegible] sells them [illegible].

Go to the new millinery store for [illegible] H. Warshauer [illegible].

L. K. Hogarth & Co. have started their fountain and opened their ice cream parlor, with side entrance. Ice cream by the dish or in quantity.

Dan Brasted is prepared to furnish his customers with [illegible]. Everything [illegible].

Everything in the line of hardware, paints, glass, [illegible] building. [illegible] HOLMES & GILFILLAN.

Window screens, the best and cheapest at Mason's hardware.

Hammar Paint is the best and saves you money. [illegible] HOLMES & GILFILLAN.

"Confound Those Flies!"

Why don't you kill them?

Daisy Fly Killer

Attracts and kills FLIES by the million. Lasts all season.

15 Cents

Will not soil or injure anything but FLIES.

For sale at drug, grocery, or hardware stores or sent prepaid for 20 cents by mail.

SOMERS BROTHERS, 88 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DENTISTRY.

Modern, scientific and up-to-date. Painless extraction of teeth. Over 25 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. F. C. PIERCE,
Smethport, Pa.

Correspondence.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FARMERS VALLEY

[illegible]

ANNIN CREEK

[illegible]

Valuable Property For Sale.

Houses and lots centrally located in Smethport; terms moderate. Also store in the Reilly block for rent after May 22.

17-4 A. REILLY.

All widths of poultry netting at lowest prices at Mason's Hardware.

Brick, lime, cement, tar roofing, roof coating at HOLMES & GILFILLAN'S.

Full line of Sherwin & Williams' mixed paints at Mason's.

Ask for Zipp's Bonnie Belle at Brasted's.

WE SHOULD HELP EACH OTHER.

[illegible] we feel it our duty to call your attention to the fact that we can furnish you with everything in the

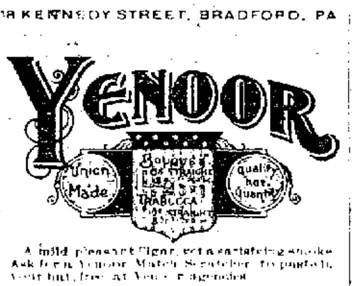
BUILDING MATERIAL

that there are in the market. The picture at the head of this advertisement would indicate that there was [illegible] but forget that we keep all kinds of

SHINGLES

and that we sell them at a small margin of profit. [illegible]

A. Miller & Son
KENNEDY STREET, BRADFORD, PA.



[illegible]

Bell Brothers,
Olean, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING PARLORS, 3d Floor Annex.

THE COTTON DRESS GOODS.

A lot of pretty new things that are crisp, cool and dainty; prettier even when they are made up than in the piece.

This week one of our windows make a fine showing of exclusive designs. Prices very low. Qualities beyond criticism.

At 12½c for 12½c quality—Pretty Dimities, Madrass cloths, and ginghams, trimmed with pretty laces or embroideries, make effective afternoon gowns.

At 12½c for 15c quality—Pretty Batiste Foulards and Dimities (Persian designs), Cords, Piques, Ducks, etc., all the proper styles, consisting of over 150 pieces.

At 15 & 18c (present value 20 to 25c)—200 pieces fine printed Dimities, Persian Cords, Madrass Stripes, Mercerized fancies, laces, etc., dainty and strictly up-to-date.

HIGH CLASS NOVELTY WASH GOODS.

ALWAYS THE LEADERS—Handsome materials in thin wash goods that would do credit to the largest DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENTS in this country. Aberfoyle Crepes, Mercerized Sateens, Peau de Satin, Mercerized Ponges, Satin Raye Dimity, Picotte Satin Raye, Scotch Ginghams, Mousseline de Soi, etc., etc.,—styles that are pictures.

ALL KINDS OF NEW SHIRT WAISTS.

The cotton 29c, 49c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 up to $2.50. Nothing in town equal to our styles.

The silk, $2.98, $3.50, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50 up to $10.00.

Children's waists, al. of the latest styles. The little pique Reefers are swell. Ask to see them.

BELL BROTHERS,

The Leading Dry Goods, Carpet & Furniture House of Southwestern New York.

FOR SPRING

Nearly everybody wants something new and pretty to wear at Spring time. We have just received a new stock of Beautiful Neckwear, Gloves, Shirts and Hats. We also call attention to our magnificent stock of

Spring Clothing

for Men, Boys and Children. We can safely say that there has never been, in this city, such a stock of Overcoats, Suits and Pantaloons as we show this season, and at such very low prices. No matter what your shape is we can fit you.

IKE SIMONS,
46 Main St. Bradford, Pa.

SPRING GOODS.

Our Spring Goods have arrived we are showing latest in the following:

[illegible]

Groceries, Groceries.

[illegible]

J. COLEGROVE.

FRY & HERZOG

CASH STORE.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

CARPET SPECIAL

ALL WOOL INGRAIN CARPET 50 cents. The price is a genuine big money saver.

There are only 125 yards of it. If you want a carpet come early.

We make all carpets at 50 cents and above free.

NEW GOODS

Brisk selling has made big reductions in our stocks. We have made liberal additions this week of particularly attractive

SHIRT WAISTS
BELTS
WASH GOODS
RUGS
DRAPERIES
SUITINGS

FRY & HERZOG,

New Clark Block, Smethport, Pa.

IF YOU WANT

A FIT

CALL ON

Shillenn & Torrence,

The Leading Tailors,

Chadwick Block. Smethport.

Summer Millinery Opening

Five days this week commencing

Tuesday, May 1st.

This Season we have purchased an unusually large and stylish line of MILLINERY and are prepared to show our customers the finest in

MILLINERY EFFECTS

ever shown in Smethport. Prices as low as any fine goods can be purchased for in the city.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

MRS CHARNOCK of Hazelhurst

Will exhibit a beautiful line of Mexican Drawn Work and Art Embroideries. She will also form a class in Kensington and Art Embroidery in Smethport.

Carrie Reilly Clark & Co.

REILLY BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PA.

PALACE PHARMACY,
BURG CHADWICK, M. D., PROP.
RETAILER & JOBBER OF
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES, ETC.
SMETHPORT, PA.

TRUSSES.
All Kinds.
All Prices.

BLIND.

What a horrible sensation you experienced when you looked upon that unfortunate man and realized his deplorable condition. Ever thought of yourself—thought that by your persistent carelessness you might some day have the same affliction? Unless by accident, blindness always comes one way—by NEGLECT. Eyes become weak, you strain them. They become weaker, you continue your carelessness; at last it is too late, your case is hopeless—no help—no cure. Come in to-day. We'll examine your eyes and tell you just what is needed FREE of charge. Then if you like we will supply you.

Chas. H. Robie,
Leading Optician and Jeweler,
143 N. Union St. Olean, N. Y.

EVENSONG.

The daylight fails; across the river's reach
Faintly the village bells sound on the breeze;
The rippling waves come singing to the beach
And stir the reeds to soft antiphonies.

Joy lingers, though the darkling night be near,
Though airs grow chill and birds be in their nests;
Lulled by the cricket's quiet note of cheer
And frogs' shrill chorusing the tired world rests.

—Charles Francis Saunders in New England Magazine.

BLACK JIM, CONVICT.

BY M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.

The man known as "Black Jim" had been sent out to the penal colony of Australia for forgery. How they came to call him thus I could never learn. He was not a dark faced man. On the contrary, he was light and fair haired, and you didn't have to talk with him five minutes to realize that he had been born of gentle people and had no viciousness in his nature. They sent him up to Woona Wally after his first two years of imprisonment, and he fell into the hands of George Stebbins. In those days an Australian convict was bid off—that is, a settler in want of help would bid a price for so many men, and they were turned over to him for a certain length of time. He was responsible for their feed and care, and his word was law. He could work them as hard and as long as he wished. He could starve and beat them, and there was no one to come between. In case of insubordination he could shoot them down, and the government simply accepted his statement of the affair. All convicts were glad enough to get away from prison and out upon the ranches, and in most cases they found good masters and were decently treated. As a member of the mounted police I knew that Stebbins was a hard man to get along with. He had been a tavern keeper and a bully in England, and his wife had committed suicide and his two sons been taken away from him by the law on account of his tyrannical and brutal nature. As the owner of a big sheep ranch at Woona Wally the man had a sort of standing and a few friends, but there were plenty of people who kept clear of him. A part of the duty of the police was to keep an eye on the hired convicts in a certain district, and we thus came to know that Stebbins had less care for the men he hired than for his dogs. On two or three occasions we had been compelled to report him for excessive punishment, and the feeling between him and the police was not altogether friendly.

Black Jim came up to Woona Wally with six other men, and the gang were locked up at police headquarters for the night. It fell to me to take their pedigrees and post them as to their new master and what would be expected of them. In our district we always gave a convict a fair start. He was told what would be required of him, advised to do his best to please his master and given to understand that if he went straight we would see that he had fair usage. I was interested in Black Jim at once. The law had made a convict of him, but it hadn't degraded him. He had kept an honest face, a clear eye and a frank voice, and I hadn't filled out his blank when I was wondering how he could have been found guilty of crime. I detained him for a minute to ask for his story.

"I haven't any, sir," he quietly answered.

I saw that he did not mean to give me any particulars and therefore pressed him no further. I had a more frank talk with him about Stebbins than with any of the others, however. I had an idea that Stebbins would be down on him from the first because of his superior plane, and I went pretty thoroughly into details. When I had finished, the prisoner said:

"I thank you, sir, and shall do my best to please."

Things came about as I feared. As Stebbins inspected his gang he picked Black Jim out for special attention. He had little to say to the others beyond making blood curdling threats of what would happen if they didn't toe the mark, but to Jim he said:

"So they have sent me a gentleman, have they? They thought I needed somebody to teach me manners, perhaps. Mebbe the idea was for you to sit on the veranda and give me daily lessons. Well, you've come to the wrong shop. Look, now, I'm going to keep an eye on you. You think yourself head and shoulders above the crowd, but I'll take the conceit out of you. Just give me the slightest excuse, and I'll break you in to beat the band!"

The men were set to work clearing land. At the prison Black Jim had been detailed as a "trusty" and had not come in contact with hard work. He took his place with the gang just the same and was one of the most industrious workers among them. He knew that Stebbins was watching him and hoping for an opening, and he was determined to disappoint him. It was two weeks before anything happened. Then Black Jim had the misfortune to break the handle of the ax with which he was working. Stebbins at once seized upon the incident as a pretext for punishment. We should not have known anything about it at the police station, six miles away, but for a black boy, who reported that Stebbins had one of his men hung up by the thumbs. I was sent over to investigate. Black Jim had been hanging by the thumbs for two hours when I reached the place and had been unconscious for at least half of that time. I soon had him down and being cared for, and I had it hot and heavy with Stebbins for half an hour. He contended that the man had been insubordinate and even threatened his life, and some of the convicts backed him up in hopes of making things easier for themselves, but I knew that it was a false charge. It wouldn't do to say too much to Stebbins, however. Low and contemptible as he was, he had a "pull" with the government and did not hesitate to threaten revenge on me for interfering with his discipline. Neither one of us sent in a report, but we were open enemies after that.

Not one convict in a thousand would have stood the insults and degradation put upon Black Jim during the next year. I know he tried his best, but there was no pleasing Stebbins. He was always boasting that he had a gentleman convict and that he was bound to "break" him, and he spent a good share of his time worrying the man. It was an almost daily thing for Black Jim to be flogged, and four-fifths of his days were spent under lock and key and on a diet of bread and water. My interest in him saved him somewhat, but as the weeks went by I knew what the end would be. He would either rise up in his desperation and kill Stebbins or he would bolt for the bush and join a gang of rangers. There were times when I felt vexed with him that he didn't do one or the other and show a proper spirit, although it would have been my duty to hunt him down in either case. One day, as I was returning with the troop after hunting down a false alarm of bushrangers, my horse shied and threw me almost in front of Stebbins' house, and as I struck on a stone and had several ribs broken I was carried in. He was not glad to see me, but under the circumstances was obliged to give me a bed. Having got settled, the police surgeon would not allow me to be removed. The brute Stebbins wanted to show his independence of the police and persecute Black Jim at the same time, and the insults he heaped on that convict for three or four days made me itch to shoot him. On the fourth night of my accident four men and three women arrived for an evening visit. They were about the only friends Stebbins had in a social way, and he made them very welcome. My being in the house was not permitted to interfere with the festivities. When dinner had been finished and the drink had gone around, Stebbins sent for Black Jim and ordered him to dance for the amusement of the company. The convict respectfully but firmly refused, and his master cried out in indignation:

"You won't dance, eh? Too much of a gentleman to give us a hornpipe! Mebbe this company isn't swagger enough for the likes of a bloomin murderer!"

I protested, but Stebbins went ahead. The men gave him their assistance and the women encouraged him. He had had ropes and pulleys fastened to the ceiling long before, and it wasn't five minutes before the convict was fastened up. I saw desperation in his face as they laid hands on him, but he did not resist. His arms were drawn up till his feet were clear of the floor, and had I been able to reach a pistol I know I should have killed some one. The man had been hanging ten minutes, and the agony had almost brought unconsciousness, when the door was kicked open and four bushrangers crowded in. It was a complete surprise. The women screamed out and began to cry, but the men, with the exception of Stebbins, took it rather cool. The bully and coward went white as death and fell into a chair, and it was almost pitiful to hear him beg for his life. He knew those bushrangers were escaped convicts, and he also knew that stories of his brutality had gone to them. While three of the rangers covered the people with their pistols, the fourth cut Black Jim down. Then he stepped over and took a look at me and said he had heard of my accident and was sorry for it. When Black Jim had recovered sufficiently to stand on his feet, the leader of the outlaws put a pistol in his hand, and, pointing to Stebbins, said:

"Shoot him dead in his chair. He deserves mercy from no man."

Jim returned the pistol and shook his head. Next instant Stebbins toppled out of his chair with a bullet in his head, and the leader said:

"Sorry to have interrupted the festivities, but it was our calling night. We were after Stebbins alone, and the rest of you need not fear. Come, Jim; we want you."

Two of them helped the forger convict out of the house and upon a horse, and that was the making of the most notorious bushranger in all Australia. He had a career of five years and then died from a bullet, and it was two years after his death before it became publicly known that he had let the law make a convict of him in order to shield a brother. I had always believed him innocent of the crime, and, knowing how he had been persecuted and abused by Stebbins, I almost rejoiced when the bushrangers carried him off to make a leader of him.

Where It Rains Frogs.

Every once in awhile stories are brought out about extraordinary showers of fish, of bloody snow, etc., the latest thing being of a ship captain far out on the Atlantic who ran into a dust shower so heavy he had to set his crew shoveling the dust from the decks when the weight began to get dangerous. To this be there added a tale:

It rains frogs in Arizona. The old timers believe there is no doubt of it, though they cannot explain whence the frogs were originally "lifted." But this much is straight—let there be a summer rain along the line of the southern Pacific in southwestern Arizona, and behold the next morning every little pool has a myriad of little lean green frogs with marvelous croaking powers. They don't wait for nightfall like their more civilized brothers elsewhere, but keep up the music by day as by night. They live where water comes only about once a year. They can't live over the interim under the sun baked black rocks. They assuredly haven't hopped from the Colorado river, and they are all of a size to boot. If they didn't come from the ground or from the river, they must have come from the skies.

And that's what the Hassayampers firmly believe.—Arizona Graphic.

No Chance For Him.

Three negro lads met on a street corner one afternoon, and by some queer freak of Providence each had just 15 cents. This was considerable for them, and, being so unfortunate as to have no "craps," it required much serious deliberation to arrive at just the best plan for spending it.

Finally one suggested that they place their little capital in a pool and then, each in turn, guess what was good to eat, the best guesser to take all of the money.

This plan met with hearty approval, as each one had ideas on that subject, and the 45 cents was soon in a pile. Then the first one guessed.

"Possum, sweet taters an watermelon," he said.

At this the second one reached down and began picking up his nickels, but the third stopped him with: "Hol' on dare! Let dat money 'lone!" To which the second replied:

"You think I'ze goin to guess agains' that fool nigger when he's done said all der is good ter eat?"—Types.

The Stupid Thing.

"Do you think the shortest route to a man's heart is through his stomach?" asked Miss Gabby as she prepared to exhibit her skill with the chafing dish to young Dr. Powers.

"Oh, dear, no!" exclaimed the young physician, swelling up with the consciousness of his superior knowledge. "The shortest way to the heart is by way of an incision through the left subclavial section of the thoracic parieties."

Thus is cold science wresting Cupid's weapons one by one from the hands of the fair sex.—Baltimore American.

The Public and Opera.

There is a general opinion that the stockholders support the opera, and that the general public may consider itself highly privileged to be admitted at all to the sacred precincts. As a matter of fact, if the opera depended for its existence upon the support of the stockholders, the doors of the Metropolitan Opera House would never be open. The bottom would drop out of the whole enterprise. The parquet and the galleries are the manager's chief reliance. Opera is not a social function; it is a public institution, and without the public's support would collapse like a house of cards.—Ainslee's Magazine.

The Day After.

Mrs. Mixer. Tell me the worst, doctor. Is my husband's condition serious?

Doctor—There is no cause for alarm, madam. He is now out of danger, although suffering acutely from enlargement of the cerebral glands.

Mrs. Mixer—But, doctor, how do you suppose it was brought on?

Doctor—On a tray probably.—Chicago News.

The Price of Ten Cents' Worth.

Customer—Give me 10 cents' worth of paregoric, please.

Druggist—Yes, sir.

Customer (absentmindedly) — How much is it?

Druggist—A quarter.—Boston Christian Register.

To Heal a Hurt.

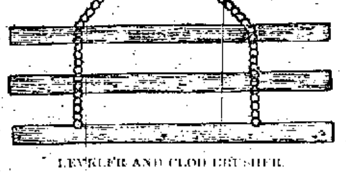
Use Banner Salve, the great healer. It's guaranteed for cuts, wounds, sores, piles and all skin diseases. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

FARM AND GARDEN

HOMEMADE IMPLEMENTS.

A Three Plank Leveler—Cultivator Shield For Corn.

To prepare land properly for grass seeding or for corn or potato planting a three plank leveler and clod crusher, such as is shown in the accompanying cut, is often very useful, convenient and effective. It is simple and easy to make. The planks are held together by a chain and bolts with large washers which pass through the links. The

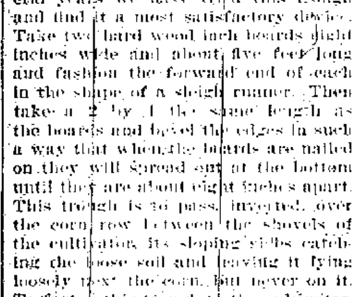


LEVELER AND CLOD CRUSHER.

holes in the rear plank are for attaching short pieces of heavy chain, which will mark sufficiently plain for either corn or potato planting.

The foregoing is described in the Ohio Farmer, in which a correspondent also tells of a good shield for a cultivator. He says:

In cultivating corn when it is small it requires the greatest care not to cover up or roll hard lumps of dirt on the tender sprouts. The shields that come with cultivators are very uncertain and unsatisfactory in their work. For several years we have tried this trough and find it a most satisfactory device. Take two hard wood inch boards eight inches wide and about five feet long and fashion the forward end of each in the shape of a sleigh runner. Then take a 2 by 4 the same length as the boards and bevel the edges in such a way that when the boards are nailed on they will spread out at the bottom until they are about eight inches apart. This trough is to pass, inverted, over the corn row between the shovels of the cultivator, its sloping sides catching the loose soil and leaving it lying loosely next the corn, but never on it. To fasten this trough to the cultivator, bore an inch hole through the sides near the front end and just beneath the top 2 by 4. Through these run a small, strong rope and tie each end to the cultivator in such a way that the trough will be kept a little in advance of the shovels.



CORN SHIELD.

It is best to leave this rope to play loosely through the trough, as it would otherwise upset in turning at the end of the rows. The illustration shows the construction exactly.

Corn, Clover and Hogs.

The man who raises corn, clover and hogs need adopt no other line of farming. He has his hands full, and the three go together so well that he need not add a third crop to them, remarks the Boston Cultivator. Even the fertility of the soil can be kept up with these three products, so there will be little or no degeneration in it. By curing plenty of clover hay for winter use we secure at the same time a cheap food and one that keeps up the health of the hogs better than if they had corn alone. A liberal supply of this clover hay stacked away for winter use will enable a farmer to winter his hogs at a cost much lower than another who depends chiefly upon corn and scraps.

The leaves and chaff of the clover hay formerly made a considerable item of waste. These today are fed to the hogs by mixing them up with a small amount of bran and middlings and then soaking them overnight in water. Let the water be hot where poured in and then feed when cold. The hogs relish this mixture and eat it greedily the next morning. When all the loose leaves and chaff have been used up in this way the clover hay can be cut up and soaked and mixed with middlings, bran or cracked corn.

Selecting Corn With a Large Germ.

Chemical analysis of the several parts of the corn kernel has shown that the germ is richest in proteids. Therefore choosing a corn in which the germ is in large proportion is all that is necessary to insure getting that which is richer in proteids. Selecting corn with a large germ is not as difficult as might be supposed. Take a few grains from the ear, neglecting the butt and tip, where they are more or less distorted in form, with a sharp pocketknife, begin at the tip of a kernel where it was attached to the cob and make several cross sections from one thirty-second to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness and observe the relative proportion of germ that the section shows. Repeat this on a number of kernels and make longitudinal sections of other kernels also. These sections can be made in less time than it takes to tell how to make them, and by means of them a very useful judgment can be passed upon the corn, says J. T. Willard of Kansas.

Among native leguminous forage plants the Metcalfe bean of New Mexico has given good results under cultivation on the Pacific coast and it is talked of as a valuable plant for dry lands in the west.

Cheap Love Potions.

"Love potions, 3d. each," was placarded up in the window, so the writer entered this chemist's in the east end of London. In reply to his inquiries the assistant said:

"You may not believe in love potions, but the fact that we sell on an average some 30 potions a day shows that our customers do. But, then, you don't believe that the one remedy for every complaint is dog's lard, which our customers apply both externally and internally. Here are a few of the other most popular physics in this part of London: Seaweed soup as embrocation for rheumatism, wurzel sirup for catarrh and a concoction of lard and turpentine for a black eye. You want to know what our love potions are made of? Ah, I couldn't tell you that." But the speaker's hand mechanically removed the stopper from a large beaker of colored water.—London Answers.

Vitality.

Because one's parents and grandparents lived to be nearly 100 does not make it certain that their descendants will do likewise, for the inheritance of vitality may all be dissipated in 20 years of high living. A small stock of vital force well taken care of may last twice as long.

Unable to Work.

Chas. Replogle, of Atwater, O., was unable to work on account of kidney trouble. After using Foley's Kidney Cure four days he was entirely well. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

FISHES WITH LUNGS.

QUEER CREATURES THAT LIVE ON LAND OR IN WATER.

One Specimen That Lives Buried Under the River Bed During the Dry Season—India's Climbing Perch and Siam's Inland Traveler.

Every one knows that most fishes breathe in a different manner [illegible] that of the greater number of animals and that they get the oxygen necessary for their life from the water and not directly from the atmosphere. Water dissolves a certain amount of oxygen and the gills of fishes take this out of the water as our lungs take it from the mixed air we breathe. [illegible] are bundles of fine blood vessels covered by a delicate membrane that permits oxygen to pass through it to the blood so long as it is moist, but speedily when a fish is taken out of water the gills dry and suffocation follows.

The gills are very thin and easily torn or injured by slight violence. Mud, sand, sawdust or any of the numerous similar impurities in water may lacerate or irritate them, so nature has provided filters, like combs, just in front of the gills to strain such foreign matters out of the water before reaching the gills. These filters are called "gill rakers" and act as do the gratings put over gutters to hold back trash [illegible] block them up, but the gratings get clogged sometimes, and so do the gill rakers. When this happens the fish must die, and it is well known that the sawdust in our streams has been a chief factor in the destruction of our fresh water fishes.

But all fishes are not dependent on their gills. Some of them, like the common carp and goldfish, come to the surface now and then to take in drafts of air, and eels can travel over land around dams or other obstructions. These efforts are trivial compared with those of some fishes found in other parts of the world.

These are the lung fishes, or dipnoi, as naturalists call them, and the accounts of them seem to border on the marvelous. In one group of these animals the "swimbladder" is a kind of lung instead of a mere float, as it is in most fishes, and in some strange fishes in India there is a hollow space in the skull that acts as a lung, the walls of it having clusters of blood vessels about it, just as the vesicles of our lungs have. These fishes can bury themselves deep in the mud when the dry season comes on and live through it till the rains fill the rivers again.

A fish in the Gambia river makes a cocoon of mucus and mud, in which it has been brought from Senegambia to London, where the cocoon was gently washed off and the fish found to be living. The naturalist Natterer discovered a similar fish in the Amazon, but this one, the lepidosiren of science, is one of the rarest specimens in museums.

In the United States there is a fish, the bowfin, that can be drowned by stretching a net below the surface of the water so that it cannot get to air.

Dr. Hector, the government geologist of New Zealand, reported that he saw fish about 5½ inches long among the roots of trees at a depth of four feet in stiff clay. The place where they were found was some 37 feet above the Hokitika river, where there had been a backwater during a time of flood. The mud fishes are common in New Zealand, and the early settlers were surprised to dig up fish with their potatoes, as farmers on Long Island are said to be in doubt whether their spades will unearth potatoes or clams.

The most famous of the lung fishes is the climbing perch of India that has often been found several feet up the mangroves. These animals migrate overland when their own streams fail and are captured in great numbers by the natives, to whom they are great delicacies. Ceylon has several species of them. The island is dotted over with bogs of thick, chocolate colored mud, covered by a soil of reeds and grasses, and this mud teems with fish. The Cingalese clear off a space and wait till the fish come up to fill their air bladder, when they catch them in strong dip nets.

Sir John Bowring says that some lung fishes in Siam go as much as three miles from water and that they have been seen flapping along a sandy road.

The lung fishes constitute a wonderful and interesting group of animals and show the wide range through which nature can adapt creatures to their surroundings. Biology is full of such instances, but few are more striking than this.—Washington Star.

How Peary Retrieved Wild Ducks.

Lieutenant R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, was born in Maine. He prepared himself for entering Bowdoin college at Fryeburg academy in Fryeburg, in the western part of the state. The following story of Peary's early days shows his method of overcoming obstacles:

One of his fellow townsmen while out hunting one day in November discovered a flock of ducks in a pond about two miles from the village. The man wanted the birds, but knew no way of getting them, even if his shot were effective, for he had no dog and there was no boat in the pond. On his way home he met Peary and told him about the ducks and why he had not fired at them.

"Now," said Peary, "let's go back to this pond, and if the ducks are still there I promise to retrieve all you kill."

They returned to the pond, the ducks were undisturbed. The weather had been cold for several days, ice had formed around the shore of the pond, and the ducks were huddled out in open water, but within range. Merrill fired and killed two. Without more ado than if he were about to take a dip in the old swimming hole on a hot July day Peary removed his clothing, broke the ice with a heavy stick and swam out, picked up the dead birds and brought them to land.—Saturday Evening Post.

Remembered the One at Home.

A [illegible] man tells [illegible] for a fact. One day a [illegible] bought a banana at [illegible]. The first one he had ever eaten. [illegible] finishing it he threw the peel on the floor. After gazing at it a moment he picked it up and wrapped it in a piece of paper and returned.

"Guess I'll take this home to my wife and let her see what a banana looks like. She never saw one."

And the man had an income of several thousand dollars a year.—Portland Oregonian.

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THE HOSPITAL DOCTOR.

Why He Did Not Visit the Patient Who Was Dying.

[illegible]

Lady Betty.

In [illegible] a [illegible] public [illegible] Tunes [illegible]

A Prize Thought.

A teacher [illegible] press the [illegible] the signs [illegible] children [illegible]

Benny's Status.

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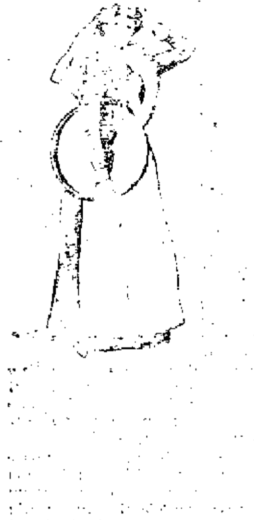
Venice Without Water.

[illegible]



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March 1, 1900.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Ry.

Time Table taking effect Oct. 12th, 1899.

LEAVE SMETHPORT.

8:00 A. M.—Mail and Express, daily, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, and daily, except Sunday, for Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting with P. & W. Ry for Foxburg, Butler and Pittsburg.

10:15 A. M.—Daily except Sunday for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, Mt. Jewett and Kane.

1:30 P. M.—Express, daily except Sunday, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting with B. R. & P. for Buffalo and Rochester; arriving at Buffalo at 6:25 p. m. and Rochester at 6:30 p. m.—and Mt. Jewett and Kane; connecting at Kane with P. & E. R. R. for Sheffield, Tiona, Warren, Corry, Union City and Erie.

5:15 P. M.—Mail and Express daily for Ormsby Junction, Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting at Kane with P. & E. train 4 for Wilcox, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Emporium, Harrisburg, Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia—and daily except Sunday for Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting at Bradford with train 10 Erie R. R. for Salamanca, Olean, Hornellsville, Elmira and New York.

Trains arrive at Smethport at 12 m. and 2:35 p. m. daily except sunday; and at 9:05 a.m. and 6:25 p.m. daily.

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Gen. Pas. Ag'nt,
Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, Oct. 23, 1899.

AR. EASTW'D.			STATIONS.	L'V WESTW'D		
A.M.	A M	P.M. Ar.		Dp. A.M.	P M.	A M
8 20	7.18	2.10	Ulysses‡	7.32	2.30	9 25
†8 02	†7.16	†1.59	Crowell	†7.41	†2.39	† 9 34
†7 57	o	†1.56	Carpenter	o	†2.41	† 9.38
†7.52	7 05	†1.53	Perkins	7.46	†2.44	† 9 41
7.47	7.02	1.50	N'wf'd Ju'ctn‡	7 47	2.46	9 45
o	o	1.45	Newfield	†7.51	2 50	† 9.50
7 20	6.54	1 41	Gold‡	7.55	2.54	9 55
†7 15	†6 49	1.35	Raymond	†7.59	2.59	†10 00
†7 06	†6.39	†1 24	Seven Bridg's	†8.11	†3.11	†10 15
†6.55	†6.36	1.21	Colesburg	†8 14	3.14	†10 25
†6 45	†6.29	†1.14	Frink's	†8.22	†3.22	†10 35
†6 35	o	†1.05	Nor. C'port‡	o	†3 31	†10.50
6.30	6.15	1.00 Dp.		Ar. 8.36	3.36	11 00
P M.	P.M.		Coudersport‡			P M.
4.20	7.40	12.53 Ar.		Dp. 8.41	4.00	1 20
o	o	†12.49	Hammond‡	o	o	o
†4 05	†7 34	†12.44	Olmsted	†8.46	†4.06	†1 27
3.59	7.30	12.40	Mina‡	8.50	4.10	1 31
†3.45	o	†12.33	Knowlton	o	†4.18	o
3.40	[illegible]	12.30	Roulette‡	9.00	4.21	1.45
†3 30	7.13	12.22	Burtville	[illegible]	4.29	†1.56
†3.23	o	†12.15	Coleman	o	†4.35	o
[illegible]	o	o	Chemical Works	o	o	o
3 15	7.02	12.10	Port Allegany‡	[illegible]	4.40	2 25
P M	P. M.	P. M. Dep't.		Arrive A.M.	P.M	P M.

† Flag Station, o Trains do not stop, ‡ Telegraph Station.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y, and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

Kushequa Route.

Lv. Bradford, B., R. & P. Sta. 8:30 a. m., 12:10 p. m., 4:30 p. m.

Ar. Smethport 9:19 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 7:40 p. m.

Lv. Smethport (Kq. Sta.) 9:25 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 6:05 p. m.

Ar. Bradford 10:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m., 7:10 p. m.

Lv. Smethport for Buffalo 2:30 p. m. Ar. Buffalo 5:45 p. m.

Lv. Smethport for Rochester 2:30 p. m. Ar. Rochester 6:35 p. m.

Lv. Buffalo for Smethport 9:00 a. m. Ar. Smethport 1:10 p. m.

Lv. Rochester for Smethport 9:45 a. m. Ar. Smethport 1:10 p. m.

Lv. Smethport for Mt. Jewett 11:50 a. m. Ar. Mt. Jewett 12:34 p. m.

Lv. Smethport for Mt. Jewett at 4:20 p. m. Ar. Mt. Jewett 5:21 p. m.

Lv. Mt. Jewett for Smethport 9:34 a. m. Ar. Smethport 10:50 a. m.

Lv. Mt. Jewett for Smethport 2:34. Ar. Smethport 3:40 p. m.

T. E. MOULTON, Supt.
C. H. GLEASON, Agent.

Kushequa train leaving Smethport at 11:50 a. m. makes connections at Newton with B., R. & P. and No. 5 at Ridgway, arriving in Williamsport at 6:45 p. m., and Harrisburg at 10:10 p. m. And the train leaving Smethport at 4:20 p. m. connects with P. & E. train, No. 4, at Johnsonburg, for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, via Newton, Pa.

Mileage books over B., R. & P., rates of fare for through tickets and tickets to all points east, west and south can be furnished by applying to C. H. Gleason, Agent Kushequa Route.

Palmer & Strong,
Plumbers,
Gas Fitters.
UNION 'PHONE 24.
REAR REILLY BLOCK. Smethport.

The MINER, $1 per year, in advance.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TIME TABLE — WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

In effect Oct. 22, 1899.

Trains leave Smethport for Larabee [illegible] Eldred, Olean, Bradford, Rochester and Buffalo as follows:

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday [illegible]
*Buffalo Mail daily except Sunday [illegible]
Local for Olean, daily except Sunday [illegible]
*Train leaving Smethport [illegible] connects at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, and points south.
*Clermont Local, daily ex Sunday [illegible]
Clermont Accom daily ex Sunday [illegible]
Clermont Accom daily ex Sunday [illegible]
*Clermont Local connects through to Johnsonburg.

For Larrabee, Port Allegany [illegible] and points [illegible]
Mail, daily ex Sunday [illegible]
Mail, daily ex Sunday [illegible] Emporium for Philadelphia [illegible]

Get Time Tables giving full information from
A. E. WORMER, Ticket Agent.
R. [illegible]
J. A. FELLOWS, [illegible]
General offices [illegible]
Main and [illegible]

[illegible] LEAVE EMPORIUM [illegible]

EASTWARD.

[illegible] Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, [illegible] Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] p. m., New York [illegible] p. m., Baltimore [illegible] p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to [illegible]

[illegible]

8:40 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:52 a. m., New York [illegible] week days ([illegible] a. m. Sundays), Baltimore [illegible] a. m., Washington [illegible] a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport.

WESTWARD.

5:10 a. m.—Train 9, weekdays, for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

9:20 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

[illegible] p. m.—Train 15, weekdays, for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM [illegible] FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York [illegible] p. m., Philadelphia [illegible] p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium 5:10 a. m., weekdays, with Pullman sleepers and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3, leaves New York 7:55 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m., Baltimore 10:55 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium June 10:20 a. m., with Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport, on Sundays only, Pullman sleeper Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia [illegible] a. m., Washington 7:55 a. m., Baltimore [illegible] a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:55 a. m., weekdays, arriving at Emporium Junction [illegible] p. m. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD

Week days.

NORTH A. M. Lv.	STATIONS	SOUTH Ar. A. M.
9 40	Ridgway	[illegible]
9.55	Johnsonburg	[illegible]
10 05	Bendigo	[illegible]
10 11	Glen Hazel	[illegible]
10 20	Straight	[illegible]
10 25	Instanter	[illegible]
10 31	Smith's Run	[illegible]
10 38	Woodvale	[illegible]
10 45	Clermont	[illegible]
A. M.		A. M.

Connections are made with train 3, leaving Johnsonburg at 11:48 a. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at [illegible] p. m. and at Ridgway with train 103 leaving Ridgway 12:15 p. m. for DuBois, Red Bank, Pittsburg and intermediate points and train 8, leaving Ridgway at 1:20 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

On and after Jan. 1st, 1900, passenger trains between, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler, Pittsburg and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania, will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—NORTH BOUND.

8.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Limestone Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester. Week days only.

3.35 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Ashford, Springville, Buffalo, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

2.55 p.m. Sunday for Salamanca and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH BOUND

.26 a.m. and 5.27 p.m.—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Falls Creek and Punxsutawney. Week days only

12.54 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Dayton, Craigsville, Butler and Pittsburg

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

L. B. McINTYRE, Agent Bradford, Pa.
EDWARD C. LAPEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent
Rochester N. Y.

Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Condensed time table in effect Feb. [illegible]

Read up.				Read down.		
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.55	7.38	12.25 ar	Keating S'n lv		12.40	[illegible]
8.10	7.29	12.00	Austin	6.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
	7.01	11.53	Costello	6.50	[illegible]	
	6.50	11.43	Wharton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	6.05	10.58	Cross Fork Jct	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.38	10.31	Corbett	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.27	10.21	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.20	10.15 lv	Galeton ar	8.31		
P.M.	A.M.					
7.00	1.00	10.12 ar	Galeton lv	8.39	[illegible]	
6.47	12 47	8.54	Gaines Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6.11	12.11	8.16	Westfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5.55	11.55	8.00	Knoxville	9.47	[illegible]	
5.49	11.46	7.51	Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5.41	11.41	7.46	Elkland	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5.10	11.10	7.15 lv	Addison ar	10.34	4 05	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
	6.20	10.10 ar	Galeton lv	6.40	[illegible]	
	5.01	9.51	Walton	6.47	[illegible]	
	4.37	9.27	Newfield Jct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.19	9.09	West Bingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.08	8.58	Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.03	8.53	Shongo	[illegible]	2.24	
	3.40	8.30 lv	Wellsville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
P. M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
2.58	8.55	10.47 ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.30	8.43	10.01	Gaines Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.00	8.30	9.42 lv	Ansonia ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
	2.00	7.50 ar	Cross Fork Jct lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	1.00	6.30 lv	Cross Fork ar	12.00	[illegible]	

All trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating S'n with W. N. Y. & P. [illegible]
At Ansonia with F. B. R'y [illegible]
At Newfield Jct. with C. & P. A. [illegible]
At Genesee with N. Y. & P. [illegible]
At Addison with Erie R. R. union station.
At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. C. PARK, [illegible]
M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass. Ag't, Galeton, Pa.
J. B. [illegible]

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. 1 — Passenger Trains [illegible]

MT JEWETT & SMETHPORT DIV.

[illegible]

SHAWMUT DIVISION

[illegible]

Close connections at St. Marys, with P. & E. R. R. for all points East and West, and at Clermont, for all points on W. N. Y. & P. R'y and their connections.

S. B.—All trains daily except Sunday.
F—Flag station.

B. E. CARTWRIGHT, General Manager.
CHAS. H. HAMMOND, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
St. Marys, Pa.

INSURANCE.
Life, Fire and Accident written by
W. F. SPECHT,
SMETHPORT, PA.
In good, reliable companies.